EDUCATION ★ ORGANIZATION ★ EMANCIPATION

Industrial Worker

APRIL/MAY 2000 #1627, VOL 97 NO. 2 $1.00/75p For All Workers in All Industries

USWA in Minnesota & Int'l Solidarity

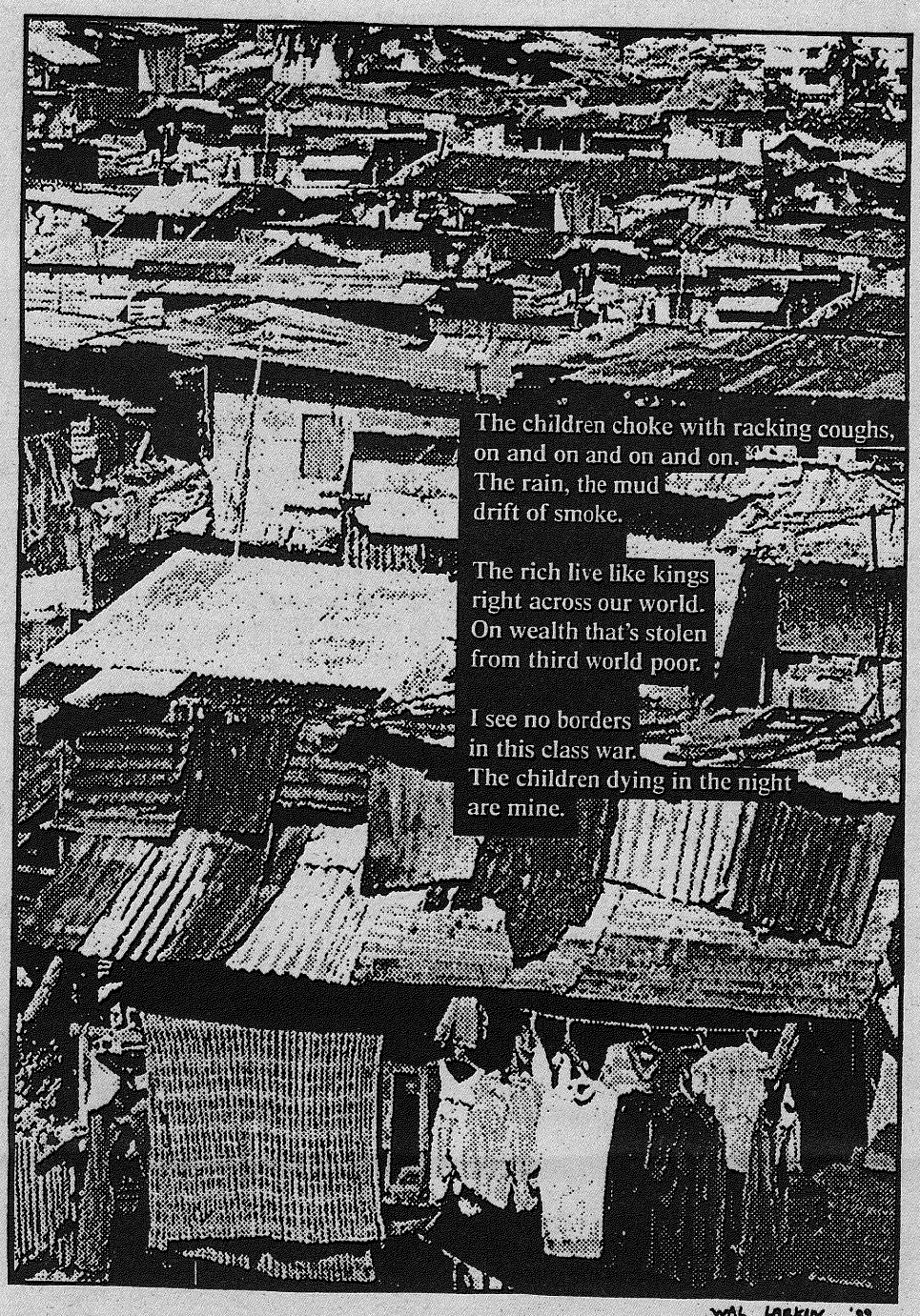
AN EXAMPLE OF REAL "GLOBALIZATION"

Just as the capitalists have fashioned the U.S. political system to be a perfect rubber stamp of their interests, so now has the focus shifted on the United Nations and its administrative bodies in order to accomplish the same kind of unswerving compliance. It is being euphemistically termed "globalization" or "extension of free trade," etc. Real globalization means something quite different, of course, that is the brotherhood/sisterhood of all workers, and it is being exemplified in the strike of 143 steelworkers in Gary New Duluth, Minnesota.

Since August 1999, foundry workers in Gary New Duluth have been on strike against a U.S.-Italian conglomerate called MEI Incorporated/GST/GS Industries. On issues regarding overtime, workers' safety, and management-to-worker respect, talks have repeatedly broken down between the bosses and the 143 members of United Steelworkers of America (USWA) Local 1028. Of course, the workers are facing mounting financial and personal pressures as the strike continues each day. The foundry workers, however, are determined to see the issues fully resolved if there is to be any new contract.

A possible break in the strike has recently occurred. Jeffrey Hilgert, who was hired in May 1999 as a researcher by the USWA for the Minnesota, Iowa, and Missouri regions,

continued on page 9



IWW General Executive Board Meets in Austin, TX

by FW Breeze Luetke-Stahlman 3-12-00

The IWW General Executive Board met and was hosted by the Austin, TX GMB the weekend of February 26-27, 2000. The structure of the weekend had been prepared beforehand by the Board through a motion, and five of the seven Board members were in attendance, along with GST Buss.

The weekend began with a discussion of finances, focusing on debts and necessary improvements for efficiency, notably: the new database; the fact that delegates should have dues into headquarters by the 12th of every month, as stated in the constitution; and that the physical shape of the office will constantly be improving which will greatly help things, however, more volunteers would be useful.

The next discussion focused on communication, beginning with the Industrial Worker. Several goals were set and ideas proposed regarding the improvement of the paper, with a focus on the possibility of several dual-issues recommended by the Board to take place with like-minded publications, as well as the purpose of the IW as a link to the larger community. Next communication between the Branches was discussed, with a motion set forth to divide the list of branches and job shops between Board members and a monthly check-in to occur, so that Branches can alert the Board to what they are accomplishing and the Board can communicate more directly and regularly with Branches. The GOB was next touched

continued on page 9

Justice for Judi Bari

former IWW/EF!er her life and death commemorated

FW Frank Ambrose

On May 24, 1990, a car bomb exploded beneath environmental and labor activist Judi Bari's car seat as she drove through Oakland, CA with fellow activist Darryl Cherney. Judy and Darryl were two prominent organizers for Earth First! Redwood Summer, a campaign of non-violent logging protests. Judi was also an organizer for the IWW.

For several years before the bombing, Earth First! had spearheaded a growing movement of public protest against big timber corporations' strip-logging in the redwood region of Northern California. Judi in particular was instrumental in building a coalition of loggers and environmentalists opposed to cut-and-run logging, and in broadening the scope and appeal of the movement. During the month before the bombing, Judi had received a series of written death threats relating to her timber organizing.

The bomb nearly killed Judi, and left her permanently disabled and in severe pain for the rest of her life. But the terror did not end there. Within minutes of the blast the FBI appeared on the scene. In defiance of all the evidence, they had Judi and Darryl arrested for possession of explosives, claiming the two were knowingly transporting the bomb

continued on page 10

Anti-Sweatshop Protests Lead to Mass Arrests

and SURPRISE! more protests

By: John E. Peck

At 4:00 am on Sun. Feb. 20 scores of hardshell riot police—wearing gas masks, brandishing tear gas, and relishing compliance painholds—descended upon peaceful anti-sweatshop protestors at UW-Madison who had been occupying the Chancellor's Office since the afternoon of Wed. Feb. 16. Several students who had locked themselves together were choked, shaken, and strip searched for keys, eventually having to be cut out by police with mini circular saws. The subsequent detention of 54 people—students, workers, and other concerned community members—was the largest single mass arrest in Madison, WI in over a century. Among those jailed were half a dozen members of the Madison GMB, who have been active in the growing anti-sweatshop struggle for years. Madison Mayor Sue Bauman and Dane County DA Diane Nicks, along with various university officials, personally oversaw the operation conducted by UW Police, Madison City Police, and Dane County Sheriff Deputies from a secret "command and control" center at one of the school's student unions.

Since Madison police officials had been invited to Seattle by their jackboot colleagues to "watch and learn" from the violent WTO crackdown, many observers saw this unprecedented action as a local training exercise for future urban unrest/campus protest scenarios. Earlier in the occupation, UW Police had casually used pepper spray against protesters who had tried to follow them into a lower level entrance to the Chancellor's Office. Following that incident, Chancellor David Ward had invited protestors into his office until Mon. when he promised to meet with them and discuss their demands. Over the weekend, though, Ward had a sudden change of heart and declared the protest an "unlawful assembly" —some speculate upon the order of WI Gov. Tommy Thompson himself. Knowing full well that the "unlawful assembly" pretense was unconstitutional, DA Nicks personally telephoned the jailhouse to tack on "disorderly conduct" for all arrestees. A few also got gratuitous "resisting arrest" charges. Despite the massive task of raising bail on a Sunday, community supporters managed to collect over $20,000 and their friends were free by evening.

University complicity with sweatshop exploitation has been a volatile issue ever since UW-Madison signed an exclusive marketing/promotional contract with Reebok back in 1995. This "sweetheart" deal, secretly negotiated in violation of numerous WI "open record" and "open meeting" statutes, even included a "no-disparagement" clause compromising the free speech rights of UW coaches and athletes! Unfortunately, Reebok was just the tip of the iceberg - as subsequent investigation of

continued on page 7

Swedish Syndicalist Taxi Drivers on Strike!

The Taxi Transport Syndicalist Section of the Swedish revolutionary syndicalist union SAC is on strike at Arlanda International Airport in Stockholm.

The reason for the strike is that the Board of Civil Aviation (Luftfartsverket), acting on behalf of the conglomerate ARTS/REMOT, is granting special treatment for the taxi companies owned by ARTS/REMOT in a discriminating manner. This treatment is an attempt to rob smaller taxi companies of their right to work from Arlanda.

The striking taxi drivers demand: —that drivers from all taxi companies should be allowed into the taxi queues at Arlanda and that the principle "first in—first out" should be reinstated. —that the drivers from all companies should be treated equally and under the same conditions, and that the monopoly position of the three biggest taxi companies (represented by ARTS/REMOT) be ended. This means that all taxi companies with a switchboard should receive equal treatment and equal access to the taxi queue at Arlanda International Airport. —no taxi company should be allowed to hold stocks in ARTS/REMOT

Today, Friday the 10th of March, the strike began with a selective blockade at Arlanda between 8.00 am and 9.00 am. 150 taxi drivers participated in the action. They were supported by other activists, including

continued on page 9

Editorial Policy Statement

The following editorial statement is a product of not only active collective members, but vocal general membership and reccommendations from the board as well. It is a living document and we welcome members' involvement in its growth and evolution:

Submissions will be prioritzed as follows:

1) Articles about specific IWW organizing campaigns. Submissions by members who are not regular contributers will be considered at the top of this category.

2) News regarding related labor activities by other workers.

3) Other news regarding activities of workers that will be of interest and relevance to the goals of the membership of the IWW.

4) Factual accounts will *always* be considered for publication before opinion pieces.

Unacceptable subject matter:

1)The use of personal attacks against individual members of the union, branches or ROCs, or the constitutional democratic processes of the union.

2) Any copy which endorses physical violence against human beings.

3) Copy which employs the use of stereotypes to describe a person or group of people; (for example: ageist, homophobic, racist, sexist, etc.)

Logistics:

1) *Absolutely* no more than 2,000 words for an article. No minumum. A good average size is 500 to 800 words.

4) *All* copy is subject to editting for length only. No content changes.

5) Copy may be submitted as a hardcopy, on a Macintosh 3.5 disk or via email. All disk submissions should be as "text" files. Our temporary email address is: iww@provide.net, *all* submissions via email should have "for industrial worker" under the subject heading.

6) Advertisements: Advertisements will be taken as long as they do not contadict the basic IWW principles. Call GHQ at 734-483-3546 for rates and details.

The Industrial Worker is now, for the time being, a bi-monthly publication. The next dealine for submission will be the *second weekend of May*. Please be prompt with your submissions. The earlier the better, that way we can alert you to editting changes, etc.

Readers' Soapbox

Fellow Workers,

I was greatly disappointed in FW Judy Olsen's "Organizing Tips From SW Judy" on page 5 of the November/December IW, in particular her advice that: step number one is to get workers to sign authorization cards; step two is to get an NLRB election; and step three is direct action. Now, this might be good business union practice but I believe it to be wrongheaded for the revolutionary IWW.

Why? Because getting workers to sign cards authorizing the IWW to be their "bargaining agent" implies that the union is not them but some social service agency that they pay to intercede on their behalf. In addition going immediately for an NLRB election supports the idea of government sponsored unionism instead of the idea of unionism as an autonomous association of workers. Finally, we should not relegate direct action to an afterthought. It should be THE organizing principle in our efforts.

In contrast to FW Judy's advice I would pose the following:

Step 1: Sign-up the members of the organizing committee into the IWW. That way they will be part of the union from the get-go. They can start meeting as a union and relate to the rest of the IWW as an integral part of the whole. Some of these fellow workers should become delegates and start signing other people up into the union. Joining the union is more of a commitment than signing an auth. card, so people are more likely to hang tough when the shit hits the fan.

Step 2: Start to organize people around grievances and take direct action to resolve them. This way people can start to act union and get a sense of their collective power. One important thing: never allow a fellow worker to be victimized by the boss without some sort of retaliation.

Step 3: After a solid majority in the shop are holding red cards and the union is established among the workers, draft a letter of recognition and present it to the boss. He/she will do one of three things: 1) recognize the union has a real presence in the shop and

IU 120: Lumber Workers
IU 330: Building Construction Workers
IU 450: Print & Publishing House Workers
IU 460: Food Processing Workers
IU 510: Marine Transport Workers
IU 560: Communications Workers
IU 610: Health Service Workers
IU 620: Education Workers
IU 630: Entertainment Workers
IU 640: Restaurant & Hotel Workers
IU 660: General Distribution Workers
IU 670: Public Service Workers

Industrial Worker

THE VOICE OF REVOLUTIONARY INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM

Industrial Workers of the World
PO Box 13476
Philadelphia, PA 19101 USA
215/763-1274 • ghq@iww.org

General Secretary-Treasurer:
Alexis Buss

General Executive Board:
Jeff Brite, Fred Chase, Mark Damron, Joshua Freeze, Breeze Luetke-Stahlman, Morgan Miller, Bryan Skinner

IW Detroit Collective:
Ellen Chase, Fred Chase, John Eaton, Robin Hood, Bridget Knoche, Jim Rehberg, Jeff Ditz

Articles should be submitted to:
Industrial Worker
5421 W. Vernor
Detroit, MI 48216 USA

iw@iww.org

Printed by union labor

Official monthly publication of the **Industrial Workers of the World**.

ISSN 0019-8870 Periodicals Postage Paid Ypsilanti MI & other mailing offices.

Postmaster: send address changes to Industrial Worker, PO Box 13476, Philadelphia, PA 19101

Individual Subscriptions $15
Library Subscriptions $20/year
(Member sub included in dues)

Articles not so designated do not represent the official position of the IWW. Donations welcome.

Press Date: March 19, 2000

I.W.W. DIRECTORY

Job Branch= 5 or more members in workplace; GMB=General Membership Branch; IU=Industrial Union; Del=Delegate; GOC=Organizing Committee.

AUSTRALIA

IWW Regional Organising Committee– P.O. Box 152 ,Birdwood,SA 5234. roc@iww.org.au http://www.iww.org.au

NEW SOUTH WALES

Bellingen– PO Box 78, NSW 2454.

Sydney– PO Box 241, Surry Hills, NSW 2010.

QUEENSLAND

Brisbane GMB - PO Box 5734, West End, Qld 4101 - gmb@brisbane.iww.org.au

TASMANIA

Del– Bill Bartlett, 27 Emma St, Bracknell, Tas 7250. billbartlett@vision.net.au

VICTORIA

Melbourne GMB– PO Box 145, Moreland 3058, Vic, melbourne@iww.org.au. Delegates: Margaret Creagh, margaret@iww.org.au; Zelda Da: zd@xchange.anarki.net; Ben Debney: ben@iww.org.au

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Del– Mike Payne, Quinninup WA 6258.

BRITISH ISLES

IWW Regional Organising Committee–For information and membership material, IWW literature and general inquiries write or phone Ray Carr, Flat 2, 35 Parkwood Rd., Boscombe, Dorset BH5 2BS. tel: 01202-431162.

ENGLAND

Swindon Region GMB & Research Councils IU 620 group– del: Kevin Brandstatter, 9 Omdurman Street, Swindon SN2 1HA, 01793-610707

Pioneer Co-operative Retail Society Job Branch and General Distribution Workers IU660– c/o Ray Carr, Flat 2, 35 Parkwood Rd., Boscombe, Dorset BH5 2BS. tel: 01202-431162.

CANADA

ALBERTA

Edmonton GMB– PO Box 1075, phone: 403/988-3022.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Victoria GMB– P.O. Box 8283, V8W 3R9 pager: 250/360-9803. vicwob@hotmail.com

MANITOBA

Winnipeg GMB–B. Mackay, PO Box 3204, GNPO, R3C 4E7.

ONTARIO

Ottawa GMB– 388 1/2 Kent, K2P 2A9. 613/231-2922. bh295@freenet.carleton.ca

Toronto GMB– PO Box 108 Station P, Toronto, ON M5R 3S8, Secretary: Adam Tworkowski 416-654-1778. Contact branch for meeting days/times. toronto.gmb@iww.ca.

IU 670 Toronto Action for Social Change– P.O. Box 73620, 509 St. Clair Ave. West, M6C 1C0. 416/651-5800. burch@web.net

GERMANY

Hamburg IWW– c/o Zentrum, Thadenstrasse 118, D-22 767 Hamburg.

Del.– Daniel Zimmermann, Atroper Strasse 22, D-47226 Duisburg-Rheinhausen. 02065-56 446

IRELAND

IWW Ireland– PO BOX 178, Cork, Ireland iww@ireland.com

ITALIA

Delegato Andrea Benetton– Via Molino 1, 21047 Saronno (VA). Tel. ++39-02-96709372. andbene@tin.it

POLAND

IWW Polska– PO BOX 47, 04-520 Warszawa 106

UNITED STATES

ARIZONA

Desert Tortoise GMB– c/o Feral Press, P.O. Box 1212, Tucson 85702.

Phoenix, AZ—aaron@iww.org, (480) 892-6190

CALIFORNIA

Humbold County IWW Group– PO Box 3503, Eureka 95502. 707/441-3819.

Mendocino County– Bill Meyers. del., PO Box 1581, Gualala 95445.

Monterey– Ray Brown, IU 330 delegate, 1231 4th St., 93940. 831/333-9803.

Santa Cruz GMB– PO Box 534, 95061. phone: 831/427-5566.

San Francisco GMB– PO Box 40485, S.F. 94140. office: Redstone Building, 2940 16th St. (at Capp) #216-2, S.F. 94103. 415/863-WOBS. staff@iww.org

San Francisco Bay Ports Marine Transport Workers IU 510 Branch– PO Box 194163, Ricon Hill Station, SF 94114-4163.

East Bay GMB and IU 670 Berkeley Recycling Center Job Branch: 2022 Blake St., Berkeley 94704, 510/845-0540. Meets Thursday evenings at 7 p.m.

IU450 New Earth Press Job Shop– 1921 Ashby, Berkeley 94703 510/549-0176

COLORADO

IU450 P&L Printing Job Shop– 2298 Clay, Denver 80211. 303/433-1852

FLORIDA

Gainesville GMB– c/o CMC, 1021 W. University Ave., 32601.

GEORGIA

Metro Atlanta GMB– PO Box 80405, Chamblee 30366. 404/746-7956

HAWAI'I

O'ahu GMB– POB 11928, Honolulu, HI 96828, Del: Mike Long, phone: (808) 396-1078, e-mail at: mlong@hawaii.edu

ILLINOIS

Chicago GMB– 1340 W Irving Park Road #287 60613. 773/549-5045. Meets 2nd Friday 7 pm (call for location). Springfield, IL-Pete Fox Del., PO Box 2407, Springfield, IL 62705. iwwspringfld@excite.com

INDIANA

JeffBoat Workers IU Branch 320– 501 E. Market St., Jeffersonville, IN 47130. 812-284-3546. saucerhead99@aol.com.

KANSAS

Lawrence GMB– PO Box 176, 66044.

KENTUCKY

Ben Fletcher/Louisville GMB, 7904 Brownsboro Rd., Louisville, KY 40241. (502) 327-7382, (502) 451-3459.

LOUISIANA

Restaurant Workers IU 640– c/o Jeffrey Brite, 3805 Houma Blvd., Apt. C-202, Metarie, LA 70006. jbrite@acadiacom.net

MARYLAND

Baltimore GMB– Del. Rafi Bey, P.O. Box 18637, 21216-0637. 410/367-3024

MASSACHUSETTS

Boston Area GMB & Education Workers IU 620– PO Box 391724, Cambridge 02139. del: Steve Kellerman 617/469-5162 Meets 2nd Sunday of each month at 5 p.m.

MICHIGAN

Huron Valley GMB– 103 W. Michigan Ave., Ypsilanti 48197. 313/483-3548

Detroit GMB– 5421 W. Vernor, 48216. 313/215-5633. Meets Monthly. Call for time & location. eaton@visitus.net

MINNESOTA

Duluth GMB– c/o Laverne Capan, 1522 N. 8th Ave. E., 55805-1115.

Minneapolis-St. Paul GMB– 1708 E. 26th St., 55404. Dels. Sam Adams 612/724-9158, Andy Gifford 870-9168, Don Kurth 869-4139.

MISSOURI

St. Louis GMB– PO Box 63211, 63163. Del: Tim Dunn, 314/645-4317.

MONTANA

Butte– Mark Ross, PO Box 233, 59703. 406/782-4465. IU 330 Del: Dennis George, dengeo@montana.com

NEW MEXICO

Albuquerque– Del: Peter Kalberer, 2300 Central Ave. S.E. Box 122, 87106. 505/924-2137, peterkal@ix.netcom.com

NEW YORK

Upstate New York Regional GMB– POB 74, Altamont 12009. 518/861-5627.

IU450 Coordinator– Nicholas Patti, 180 Washington Ave. #304, Albany 12210. 518/426-0528. pattin@sage.edu

NYC GMB– Del: R. Singer, P.O. Box 752, Planetarium Station, New York, NY 10024

IU 670 Socialist Party Nat'l Office Job Shop: Socialist Party USA, 339 LaFayette St., New York, NY 10012, (212) 982-4586.

Rochelle Semel, Del., RD 1 Box 158-B, Hartwick, NY 13328. (607) 293-6489.

Rochester– Del: Ric Garren, 716/385-6681.

NORTH CAROLINA

Greensboro GMB– Dave Coker, del., POB 10093, 27404. 910/574-2905 davecoker@usa.net

OHIO

Cincinnati– Mark Damron, del., PO Box 42233, 45242.

OREGON

Eugene GMB –POB 371, Eugene, OR 97401 e-mail at: iwwlu@efn.org (541) 343-7828

Portland Building Construction Workers IU 330 Branch– POB 33674, 97292.

Portland GMB– POB 15005, Portland, OR 97293-5005. email: pdx@iww.org 503/796-3474

PENNSYLVANIA

Lehigh Valley GMB– c/o Trish D'Amore, 655 N. Irving St., Allentown 18103-2063. 610/434-0218

Lancaster GMB: PO Box 796, 17608. lancaster@jones.iww.org http://jones.iww.org/lancaster/

Philadelphia GMB– PO Box 42777, Philadelphia, PA 19101. phillyiww@iww.org Meetsmonthly, call for meeting time and place. 215-763-1274

RHODE ISLAND

IWW Providence GMB– PO Box 5795, Prov., RI 02903. IWW pager# (401) 332-5404.

SOUTH CAROLINA

IU450 Harbinger Publications Job Shop– Merll Truesdale, del., P.O. Box 8325, Columbia 29202-8325.

TENNESSEE

Mother Jones GMB– c/o Dennis Henke, 787 Ellsworth, Memphis 38111 901/458-9907.

Knoxville—U.T. Station, Box 16010, 37996 e-mail at: iwwknox@dog.com

TEXAS

Lucy Parsons GMB– c/o Joshua Freeze, 304 W. 55th St., Austin, TX 78751. 512/467-7360. devries@mail.utexas.edu

UTAH

Salt Lake City GMB, PO Box 520835, SLC, UT 84152-0835. slcgmb@iww.org. 801-485-1969

VERMONT

Montpelier– Bob Heald, del., PO Box 1285 05601. 802/229-1719

VIRGINIA

Richmond Group– c/o Tom Williams. 2404 Boyle Ave. 23230. 804/285-3699

WASHINGTON

Industrial Transportation Project– Arthur Miller, POB 5464, Tacoma 98415-0464

Olympia GMB– PO Box 2775, 98507. 360/786-0864. olywobs@hotmail.com http://home.earthlink.net/blacknred/

Puget Sound GMB– 5215 Ballard, NW, Seattle, WA 98115. (206) 706-6250. email: bp172@scn.org

General Defense Committee– P.O. Box 16716, Seattle WA 98116 (206) 935-2756

WASHINGTON, DC

Ground Zero GMB, P.O. Box 1187, Washington, DC 20013-1187, 1.202.215.2065, email: iwwdc@hotmail.com

WISCONSIN

IU450 Lakeside Press Job Shop– 1334 Williamson, Madison 53703 608/255-1800.

Madison GMB– c/ Lakeside Del: Jerry Chernow

WYOMING

Jackson– Teton Jack Langan, del., POB 4056, 83001. 307/733-4553

Reader's Soapbox cont.

agree to bargain with it (this is rare, but has been known to happen); 2) refuse to recognize the union without and NLRB vote (unless you decide to strike for recognition, this is when you go to the NLRB and ask for an election); 3) the boss will refuse recognition and either fire all or some of the members of the organizing committee or lockout the entire workforce. In the latter case you'll want to respond with either a strike or informational picketing and a boycott of the company's goods, if possible. In the former case the response should be a strike on the job and a boycott of the company's product. Oh yeah, you might also want to file unfair labor practice charges with the NLRB, although it will probably be two-three years before a decision is made (most likely against you).

The purpose of organizing at the point of production is to give our class the power to abolish the wage system. Part of our organizing task, therefor, is to prepare ourselves and our fellow workers for that ultimate goal. Our organizational methods need to emphasize workers' autonomy and self-management. We cannot do that by relying on the state (ie, NLRB) to force the employer to deal with us, we have to rely on our own organized power. Enough said.

In Solidarity, Mike Hargis, x328826

Dear IW,

Sorry I am a bit behind in my reading. I'm only interested in the IWW as a means of educating & organizing folks about solidarity & autonomous industrial unionism. I do not understand the references in the organizing tips article in the November/December issue to "asking" the employer to recognize the union or filing for NLRB elections. This is AFL-CIO stuff; what is the purpose of printing the IW if it doesn't clarify the role of internal democratic solidarity that doesn't look for external supports other than the greater solidarity of the OBU? This article sounds like it was written by a business union organizer. If you want to print this point of view, I would say you should get someone to write a rebuttal from the point of view of the IWW, so that new readers can be helped to understand the difference. I actually don't see why business unions and the IWW can't coexist and at times support each other, as in Seattle, but the differences should be respected. If one philosophy speaks for the other, respect will suffer.

Benjamin Crocker, Portland, ME

FWs, Congrats on one of y'all's best issues to date. Unfortunately, I was distressed with a few of the characterizations from the otherwise factually accurate overview of the Wobbly participation in the WTO protests in Seattle:

1.) In the description of the early morning events of Nov. 30th (pg.1, par. 5) the writer describes the Wobs as being the only group to break off from the main march into downtown. S/he also states that "leaders *attempted* to discourage people from taking up behind the IWW banner." I was a witness to these events and came away with an extremely different impression. We were the second group to break away from the main body of the march and a non-Wob friend of mine reports that groups continued to break off in a pre-planned effort to befuddle the cops. I saw no attempts to discourage people from joining us. Maybe the writer witnessed some confusion from unaffiliated protestors as to which group they were going to march with.

2.) At the Dec. 2nd evening rally at Seattle Central Community College (pg.6, par. 13) the writer describes "A representative from DAN *insisting* that if the IWW cancelled the rally. . ., all prisoners would be released." What the person described actually said was that members of the DAN legal team were in Mayor Paul (went to hell a-flyin') Schell's office and that the mayor's staff was promising that if the Wobs and Capitol Hill residents didn't march on the jail, the prisoners would be released. Perhaps a small difference, but I feel a crucial one.

3.) Later in the same paragraph the writer claims that individuals at the rally were appearing "out of nowhere, attempting to take control of the rally and kill it." I think that the people s/he was describing were, unfortunately, sadly lacking in any sense of solidarity with protestors, prisoners, or anyone else not living in their neighborhood. They argued that the concerns of Capitol Hill residents should be divorced from the concerns of the rest of us and appeared to not give a good goddamn if the cops brutalized people outside of their own neighborhood, but I would hardly argue that they were attempting to take control of the rally and "kill" it.

Finally, while not taking issue in the same way as above (all of which I was a direct witness to), I am curious about FW Arthur Miller's assertion (pg.8, par.6 of his report) that "DAN leaders had made deals with the fascists" keeping us out of Mayor Hell's unconstitutional "no-protest zone." Is this information based solely on reports from the disinformation machine of the local and national corporate-controlled media? If so, I would caution that it be taken with a mountain of salt, as I was (perhaps naively) astounded at the barrage of lies being fired at us from the TV, radio, and newspapers in a media attempt to negate the power of the protests (an assault that quantitatively matched the rubber bullets being fired at us in the streets).

I hope that nothing in this letter is construed as taking away from the heroic, historic role that we (and many others!) played up in Seattle. Global capitalism was brought to a temporary standstill. One day, with us all working together, it will be halted permanently!

Yours for the OBU, Rojo x345443

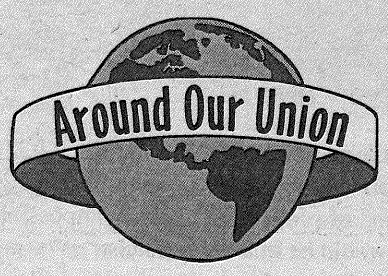
P.S. While I take sole responsibility for the assertions in this letter, the following FWs (all of whom were in Seattle for the protests) have signed in general agreement with its spirit: Misha Wilson, Ian Redner-Wallace, Ken x347474, Dusty x341572, Lil' Pete, and Bill Bradley x347156

Portland, OR

A lawsuit has been filed on behalf of the Mallory Hotel in Portland, OR, against the website: http://www.malloryhotel.org which carried news from workers on strike from the hotel staff. This is an IWW strike reported on in the November/December *Industrial Worker*.

Monday, March 13th workers and creators of the website must appear before a judge. Regardless of the fact that they are willing to take the site offline, they must put together a defense.

Information pertaining to internet case law and labor law would be helpful to workers and the Portland, OR GMB, as well as cash donations. General research is also needing to be done. To find out how you can plug in write or call the Portland GMB to be directed to where your services can be best applied. See IWW Directory for contact information.



New IU!

JeffBoat Workers Industrial Union Branch 320
501 E. Market Street
Jeffersonville, IN 47130 USA
Phone: 812-284-3546
email: saucerhead99@aol.com

New Bloomington, IN Wobs

A rowdy crowd of 500 or so union and community folks assembled outside the plant gates of General Electric (GE) on Curry Pike in Bloomington, Indiana on March 8th at 3pm. Passing cars and trucks honked their support and union folk passed out support buttons to people driving by, sometimes stopping traffic to talk to supporters.

The brand new Wobblies of Bloomington, all 20 of them, proudly displayed the globe and black cat in support of the embattled electrical workers.





Wobblies and IBEW 2249 members chanted loudly, hoping to disturb GE management hiding inside. The usual rally, speakers, raucus demonstration was just a quick reaction to GE's announcement to lay off 1400 of its employees this fall.

Union officials are convinced that this decision can be changed with community support and union solidarity. Wobblies are continuing to be in contact with IBEW workers and are hoping to help organize for the next show of defiance against GE on April 29th.

Many thanks to Fellow Worker John Eaton for coming all the way down to Bloomington to sing and inspire a new group of fairly young folks to join up. This demonstration was our first event and several local union folks have called to ask questions about the IWW. Send us some papers and we'll send you some more Wobs.

The following is an excerpt from a speech given by Steve Norman of the IBEW. Yes, we don't agree with his stance on change through politics, but we are hoping to educate in the field of Direct Action.

For the OBU, FW Mason

"The purpose of this picket is to be the beginning of a full-blown protest against GE for moving 1400 jobs to Mexico from a profit-making plant. This was an informational picket for the public to let them know what's been going on by GE. We've filed with the NLRB against GE for bad intentions during negotiations and are ready to take this to the national level. We intend to have another rally on April 29th in downtown Bloomington with guest speakers. The loss of these jobs are a direct result of NAFTA and corporate greed. It's time for America to change. We're going to get working class people to vote people into office who will protect the working class.

Terry Dunn, mouthpiece for GE, has stated that the 1400 jobs lost are "irrevocable." Lots of irrevocable things change. GE negotiations have been like a dog and pony show for the community and state. The intentions of their negotiations were sour from the beginning. GE wanted an open tax checkbook from the state and they didn't get it. Corporate greed is not going to be allowed to continue."

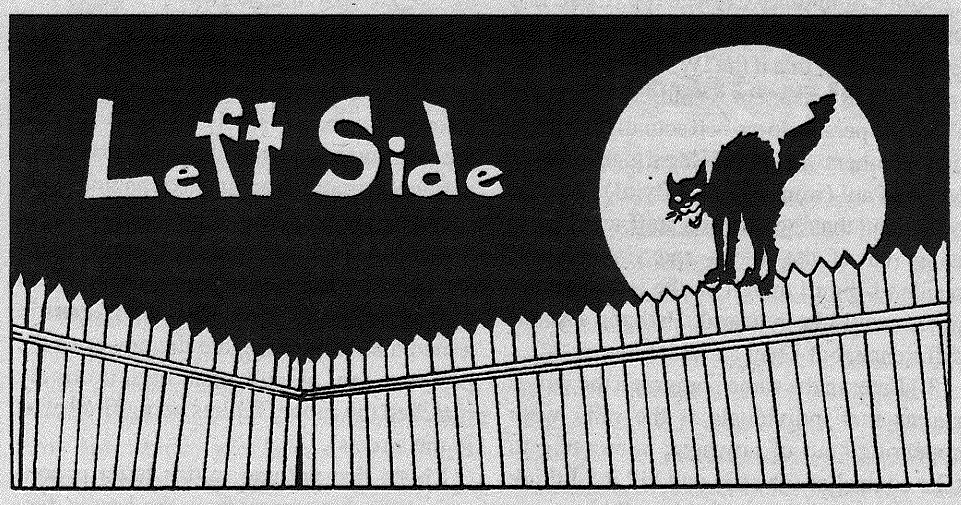
Preamble to the IWW Constitution

The working class and the employing class have nothing in common. There can be no peace so long as hunger and want are found among millions of the working people and the few, who make up the employing class, have all the good things of life. **Between these two classes** a struggle must go on until the workers of the world organize as a class, take possession of the means of production, abolish the wage system, and live in harmony with the Earth.

We find that the centering of the management of industries into fewer and fewer hands makes the trade unions unable to cope with the ever-growing power of the employing class. The trade unions foster a state of affairs which allows one set of workers to be pitted against another set of workers in the same industry, thereby helping defeat one another in wage wars. Moreover, the trade unions aid the employing class to mislead the workers into the belief that the working class have interests in common with their employers.

These conditions can be changed and the interests of the working class upheld only by an organization formed in such a way that all members in any one industry, or in all industries if necessary, cease work whenever a strike or lockout is on in any department thereof, thus making an injury to one an injury to all.

Instead of the conservative motto, "A fair day's wage for a fair day's work," we must inscribe on our banner the revolutionary watchword, "Abolition of the wage system." **It is the historic mission of the working class to do away with capitalism.** The army of production must be organized, not only for everyday struggle with the capitalists, but also to carry on production when capitalism shall have been overthrown. By organizing industrially we are forming the structure of the new society within the shell of the old.



We seem to be blessed with an early Spring as we hope that old Man Winter does not make an extended curtain call. The crows are serenading us with their beautiful songs and the pigeons are decorating our rooftops with their principal output of creativity. One can sit on one's front stoop without encasing oneself in a heavy jacket. All in all one is reminded that life can still be beautiful.

That is not all that is gratifying the creaking bones of your scribe. Here in the Big Windy, those of us of the radically inclined persuasion along with various and sundry kindred spirits have been making plans for this coming May Day with the hopes of duplicating the recent events in Seattle, Washington where the manipulators of the World Trade Organization had gotten a more than warm reception from thousands of workers, a reception so warm that the World Tradeniks did not manage to complete their agenda.

Of course those who do not read the Industrial Worker only got the reportage that was given by the established mass media. In the messy media one would see broken windows instead of masses of disciplined demonstrators that succeeded in letting the World Traitors know they were persona non grata in the beautiful city of Seattle.

Your scribe who has participated in many such manifestations is all too familiar with the mass media coverage that is accorded to such. Both the news cameramen and the television cameramen have a tendency to ignore the plain ordinary working stiffs and their families but will salivate at the sight of long hair, whiskers, beads, and bare feet. Not that your scribe would wish to curtail the options of those who prefer long hair, beards, beads, and bare feet, or to prohibit them from participating in worthy demonstrations. They are also our fellow workers, in as far as eccentrics of the affluent are not inclined to take to the streets but place themselves at a sanitary distance form those of us who work for a living as well as from the policeman's clubs and the prostitute press camera men.

The mass media in their servitude to the powers that be pull no punches in their zeal to discredit those of us who want to bring about a better world.

This is but one of the things discussed by those who among the planners for this coming May Day. While we aspire to duplicate what happened in Seattle, we are faced with the grim reality that Chicago does have the militant reputation of Seattle in the past few decades. The glorious days of the Haymarket Incident up through early decades of this past century have been thoroughly Orwelled over by the politicians here in the Big Windy but the tight squeeze on the working stiffs pocketbook has been no less devastating than in other parts of Freedomland. Besides, who ever heard of a radical pessimist?

We continue to pay more for less and less.

While many of us have our high-priced gas guzzlers, there is an increasing epidemic of road rage.

It is time we get together to make this a better Planet!.

-C. C. Redcloud



This is the view of the Seattle Protests by one of our Junior Wobblies. We include this in this issue of the *Industrial Worker* to show the importance of making sure that our children know the truth behind our history, for our history is not taught in schools or displayed on our TV screens.

But for Wobbly Kids, working class history is often displayed on the picket line, at Marches, and by watching the every day choices made by caregivers. Even if you don't think they are paying attention; they are. They watch the dynamics at a union meeting and they hear it when you say " We aren't buying that because so and so is on strike."

If we, as workers, and our children, knew our history of struggle around the world, many things would be very

continued on page 10

Donations

In Memory of Martha MacRitchie—Jennie Cedervall, $200

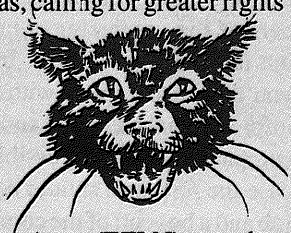
IWW Fighting Fund

Harry Siitonen, $350	Michael Walsh, $20	Fred Bondy, $20
Dorice McDaniels, $3	John Hunter Gray, $5	Rochelle Semel, $10
Anonymous, $500	Madison GMB, $75	Eric Chester, $20
Rob E. Hansen, $100	Tony Roehrig, $8	Mark Damron, $19

Get 'Em Sabo Kitties!!

Mexican Women Occupy Radio Station

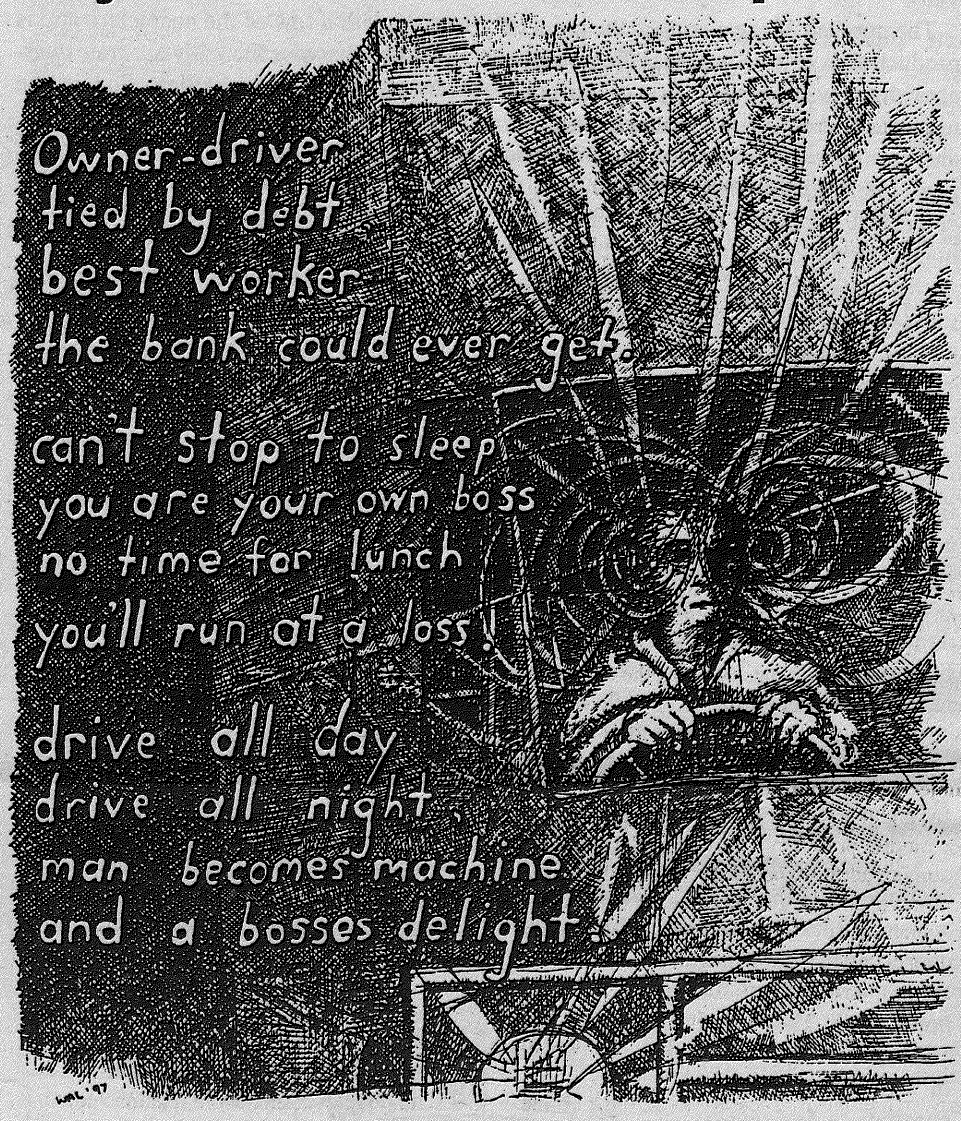
Several thousand women in the southern Mexican state of Chiapas occupied a state-run radio station during ceremonies to mark International Women's Day. Normal programming was broken off as the women (mainly supporters of the Zapatista rebels) took over the Xera radio studios in the tourist town of San Cristobal de las Casas, calling for greater rights for native Indians and equality for women.



"Women historically have been and are the poorest and most excluded by a racist society and a government which refuses to recognise our existance," one woman said on air. The women, dressed in traditional clothing, some with masks, and accompanied by children and husbands, came to Chiapas from outlying communities for the demonstration.

They occupied the station for about 40 minutes, before leaving peacefully. Rebels from the Zapatista National Liberation Army (EZLN) staged an uprising in 1994 to demand greater autonomy for native groups.

Why I Am Not An Owner-Operator



Yet another example of the way that capitalism makes no sense. You would assume that by owning your means of production (in this case a truck) you would be in a far better position to determine the conditions of your labor, right? That would be true, I suppose, in a society where labor was valued above management "skills."

Let me tell you a story.

When I first began driving, looking back on it now I realize that I had a far more romantic notion of the industry than as a viable way to make a living. I'd cultivated this habit already of making mad dash trips across and up and down the country on whims. I loved to drive. What was the difference?

I took to the job with a voracity I now reserve for chocolate, good coffee and perhaps pickles. I'd be asleep in Detroit and the call would come in; "Get to South Carolina!' And I'd go. Call in. And then, "Get back to Detroit 'cause I need you to go to South Carolina again!" And I'd go. I was a dispatcher's dream date. Never in town. Always on the road. And always ready to say "Yes!"

I was unstoppable and so proud of being, what I later realized to be, a sucker. I may have had a lot of bucks in my pocket, but I also had dwindling friendships, (no family, THAT would have been another thing entirely), a permenant case of red eye, and no time to spend my newfound "wealth."

I didn't even realize that what I was being told to do was illegal. 10 hours on and 8 hours off is the US standard. The funny thing about it is that the law (and you won't catch me saying this often) *is* humane, but often impossible to maintain if your dispatcher is a jerk or you own your own vehicle.

Thank the Lord I didn't own my vehicle.

Here's why:

When I realized I was a sucker, I stopped. Or, more aptly, I realized that I *could* stop.

What was the point in trading my life for this *life*? I didn't have larger bills to pay than before. I didn't have a family to support. I didn't have to pay insurance. I didn't have to pay for repairs. *What the hell was I doing?!*

I am constantly meeting truckers who, after they give me shit for awhile 'cause I drive a six-wheeler, lean across the greasy diner table to let me know how lucky I am.

The truck payments alone keep them on the road, away from home, and crazy.

The payments keep them faking their logbooks and dreading the DOT.

The payments keep them driving hours out of their way to avoid the chicken houses and the bears.

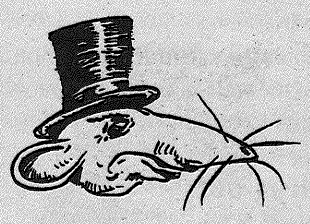
Before deregulation of shipping routes in the 1970's, it was possible to make a decent living without risking your life. In the name of competition and "progress" the days of fair wages went out the window in the interest of kicking big government off our backs.

Who makes out? Big Business of course.

The answer? Bring back those days without government added into the equation. How to do that? Don't settle for less than what you are worth, and there ain't no way they can ever keep us down. **Gator.**

One More Dirty Rat

Northwest Airlines—America's oldest airline searches employee email for evidence



Northwest airlines has begun searching home computers belonging to some of its employees for email evidence that the employees helped organize a "sick-out" over New Year's. Scary Stuff. Still eager to take that "Free PC" from your employer? The best quote is from a corporate lawyer who redefines commercial speach to be speech <u>about</u> a corporation rather than speech by one. "Business speech is not subject to the same protections as political speech," said John Roberts, a Minneapolis attorney who specializes in cyberlaw, "you can't say *whatever* you *want* about a company."

Wobbling The Works

In recent years, the IWW has undertaken a number of organizing drives among workers traditionally excluded from the very meager protections offered under U.S. labor law. Temporary workers, college faculty, student employees, medical residents, and many other employees were considered either "managers," "students," or lacking the direct relation to the place they worked to be considered "eligible" workers. But recent National Labor Relations Board decisions suggest that the labor law bureaucracy is beginning to make some modest, tentative steps towards bringing their practices in line with the real world.

In 1980, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that faculty at Yeshiva University were not entitled to collective bargaining rights because they had some management-like authority. The faculty participated in a wide range of committees that advised administrators on academic policy, faculty hiring decisions, and other matters. Until then, it had been generally accepted that faculty, like other professionals (such as the engineers now on strike against Boeing), while having somewhat more autonomy than factory workers or retail clerks, were nonetheless employees subject to the whims of their employing institutions and therefore legally entitled to organize for mutual protection. However, the Supreme Court is made up of people far removed from the realities of college life, let alone the workplaces in which most of us toil. And drawing upon their earlier experience as "distinguished professors" or other privileged positions in the country's most elite universities, they decided that college faculty ran their institutions - never stopping to ask themselves why, if this was so, Yeshiva's faculty had felt it necessary to unionize in the first place.

The result of the Yeshiva decision was a series of decertifications in which college administrators across the country ran to the NLRB to rid themselves of faculty unions. And, relying on Yeshiva, the Board ruled again and again that its hands were tied - that college faculty had no rights under U.S. labor law.

Many faculty work for state colleges, of course, and so were never covered under federal labor law for the private sector in the first place. Some states had allowed faculty and other public employees to unionize for decades, others passed collective bargaining laws in the 1970s and 1980s that extended limited rights to their workers. (In many cases quite limited; New York State's Taylor Law, for example, makes striking a criminal offense, and prohibits unions from negotiating over pensions; in Illinois, state labor law prohibits teachers from striking over class size and similar working conditions.) And at a handful of private colleges, faculty held onto union representation either because administrators decided it wasn't worth the fight to get rid of them or, in a handful of cases, because faculty made it clear through strikes and other direct action that they weren't going to let the courts or the NLRB decide whether they were entitled to have a union or not.

Until a couple of years ago, the NLRB and most unions agreed that Yeshiva meant that college faculty were legally barred from unionizing. (Most administrators still insist on that.) But that was not what the Yeshiva decision actually said. In Yeshiva, the court held that faculty at Yeshiva were so engaged in the management of the institution as to make them functionally part of the administration. Whether or not that was true (and it wasn't - had the NLRB and the union not relied on past precedent on the issue, they could have presented abundant evidence that the committee process at Yeshiva, as at most colleges, was a sham), the language of the decision is clearly based on the Supreme Court's (mistaken) belief about the specific practices prevailing at Yeshiva. It was always quite reasonable to argue that faculty at another institution did not enjoy the same prerogatives and rights, and therefore that Yeshiva was not applicable to them. A great many colleges have abandoned even the pretense of collegial governance, and so would be quite vulnerable to such challenges, and indeed in two recent cases (most recently Manhattan Marymount) the NLRB has ruled that administrators ruled with such a heavy hand that their faculty could hardly be considered management. Of course, those decisions have been appealed, so it may be many, many years before the faculty reap the fruits of their organizing efforts unless they turn to more forceful arguments than those found in legal briefs. But nonetheless, it seems clear that the Yeshiva decision is giving way, and that at growing numbers of institutions faculty will be able to make the argument that they, too, should have the right to organize under U.S. law.

And for the 46 percent of college faculty nationwide who now work under part-time, temporary or other "adjunct" arrangements, there never was any pretense of involvement in college governance, and so no Yeshiva case to answer. (Which is not to say that some administrators will not raise Yeshiva as a red herring.) At Columbia College and other institutions the Board has fairly consistently ruled that adjunct faculty are entitled to collective bargaining rights, assuming they can show sufficient continuity of employment to establish an employer-employee relationship. Organizing these faculty can be quite difficult, given that many teach at three or four institutions in order to eke out a meager living.

Many other education employees fall into a very different gray area. Administrators have long claimed that Teaching Assistants and other graduate student employees - people who grade exams, teach classes, run research laboratories, operate many college libraries, and work in a wide variety of other college operations - are students, not workers. There is no reason why a person can not simultaneously be a student and a worker, and most state labor boards which have been confronted with this argument have rejected it. Public universities in California, Florida, Kansas, Massachusetts, Michigan, New York, Oregon, Wisconsin and other states have all been forced to recognize and bargain with unions representing graduate employees.

Thus far, this precedent has not been extended to the undergraduate student employees who have taken on an increasingly major share of the workload at many colleges, though there is a longstanding union representing workers at the University of Wisconsin student center, who have relied on direct action, advocacy, and solidarity campaigns to defend their interests.

Similarly, the NLRB has not made a clear-cut ruling recognizing the right of graduate employees to organize, though in Unfair Labor Practice charge brought by Yale University TAs (and later dismissed on the grounds that the TAs had engaged in an unprotected partial strike), the Board at least implicitly accepted their employee status. Similarly, in the Boston Medical Center case last year, the Board reversed earlier decisions denying hospital residents (doctors who have completed medical school and are working 40-60 hours a week, sometimes more, under loose supervision to complete their training) the right to unionize.

So as more and more workers find themselves in unconventional and precarious work situations, in the education industry and in industry more generally, it would be a mistake to assume that you are not covered by labor law just because you're a "professional" or a "temp" or whatever. In some cases, the Department of Labor has ruled that reporters and other professionals are entitled to overtime pay, and many professionals now "enjoy" the full protections (such as they are) of U.S. labor law without question. Even in industries or occupations where "protection" has been denied, indications are that the tide is turning. The U.S. labor law regime is built on a foundation of maintaining stability and encouraging industrial peace, and if you're well-enough organized to make it clear that your employer is going to have to deal with you one way or the other, eventually the law will catch up.

Alexis Buss

Wobbling the Works is a column designed to inform workers about laws, the limitations and dangers of relying on the legal system to gain better conditions or protect our rights, and how best to use the protections we have. If you would like to see a particular topic addressed, write to: Alexis Buss, PO Box 42531, Philadelphia, PA 19101. Or email phillyiww@iww.org.

Nancy Ludd's Corner

Tales of Sabotage & Direct Action in the Workplace



"Nancy Ludd's Corner" celebrates the Luddite rebellion of 1812, as well as direct action and worker sabotage in the present day. If you, or someone you know, has any personal experiences on this subject, please send them to the* Industrial Worker *for printing in the "corner." All names will be included and/or excluded as per your wishes. There's nothing better than a good tale of sabotage!

Cock-eyed history has meant that nowadays we use the term "Luddite" to mean someone who hates progress. In fact, the Luddites were opposed to a progress which put them out of work, left them starving and condemned their families to misery and hunger. Luddism was a fight against unemployment: and a fight against greedy bosses discarding workers in order to accumulate wealth. Not unlike Rupert Murdoch.

When new machinery was introduced into the cloth-finishing mills, making manual finishing redundant, working men decided to act together to prevent the loss of their livelihoods. Using the name Ned Ludd - a name signed on all proclamations, warnings and death-threats (!) issued by the Luddites - they began smashing the new machines. Bosses who installed the new machines were attacked after dark: machinery being transported to the mills was ambushed and wrecked. Great battles were fought between huge bands of Luddites and local regiments posted to guard mills from attack.

The Luddites orginated in Nottingham and spread throughout Lancashire and Yorkshire (England): it was never discovered if General Ludd, their mythical leader, was based on any real person. Eventually groups of Luddites were arrested and tried, some being hanged at York Castle, but it was for about three years that mill bosses were under constant threat from Luddite actions. During this time, the Luddites had the widespread support of their towns and communities.

The Ballad of General Ludd

No more chant your old rhymes about old Robin Hood
His feats I do little admire
I'll sing the achievements of General Ludd
Now the hero of Nottingham Shire

Those engines of mischief were sentanced to die
By unanimous vote of the trade
And Ludd who cannot a position defy
Was the grand executioner made

Whether guarded by soldiers along the highway
Or closely secured in a room
He shivers them up by night and by day
And nothing can soften their doom

Shall the whole team of humble no longer oppressed
And shall Ludd sheath his conquering sword
Be his grievance instantly met with redress
Then peace shall be quickly restored

Let the wise and the great lend their aid and advice
Never ere their assistance withdraw
Til full fashioned work at the old fashioned price
Is established by custom and law

Text from "The Ballad of General Ludd"
Taken from "English Rebel Songs 1381 - 1919" by Chumbawamba

"THERE WILL COME A TIME WHEN OUR SILENCE WILL BE MORE POWERFUL THAN THE VOICES YOU ARE STRANGLING TODAY!"

Last Words of August Spies November 11, 1887 Haymarket Martyr

From all the corners of the world, upon every land that humans tread, among those that toil for their bread, May Day stirs the spirit of discontent.

From the board rooms of the corporate masters, within the halls of their political lackies and in the studios of their paid deceivers, May Day stirs a sense of dread.

For upon this day the past becomes the present, and the present becomes an opening to future possibilities. May Day, the International Day of Labor.

"We're summoning our forces, from shipyard, shop, and mill Eight hours for work, eight hours for rest, eight hours for what we will." J.G. Blanchard

May Day, as the International Day of Labor, finds its roots back on May 1, 1967 when massive parades were held for the eight-hour day. Finding that moral persuasion had little effect on the parasite that have no morals, a general strike was called for the eight-hour day to begin on May 1, 1886. Hundreds of thousands of workers went on strike that day across the U.S.. The next day even more workers joined in. Unfortunately in Chicago on May 4th the general strike was lost in the great repression. This was the aftermath of the police riot in Haymarket square.

A protest rally was held on that day regarding the unjust murders by police of striking workers. The police attacked the rally without reason, at this time some poor working stiff threw a bomb in self- defense. Eight labor activists, members of the Central Labor Union and the International Working People's Association were charged and convicted, even though there was no evidence connecting these men to the bomb or bomb thrower.

Four men were hung, August Spies, George Engel, Adolph Fischer and Albert Parsons. One man, Louis Lingg, cheated the executioner by taking his own life the night before the hangings. Three other men were sent to prison.

These men forever, in the hearts and minds of toilers, are remembered as the Haymarket Martyrs, and May Day honors their great sacrifice.

At the Second Labor and Socialist International Congress in Paris, May 1, 1890 was declared the International Day of Labor. And so it has been ever since.

May Day has been a time of resistance, of strikes, demonstrations and even of revolution. A time when the exploited raise up over all that they have lost, of all that is robbed from them each day of their lives. So many forced from the land and herded into the cities to slave for the profit of but a few greedy parasites. Land and Liberty! a revolutionary call of the ages.

"Mankind invents a written sign to aid its intercommunication; and forthwith all manner of miracles are wrought with the sign. Even such a miracle as that a part of the solid earth passes under the mastery of an impotent sheet of paper; and a distant



bit of animated flesh which never even saw ground, acquires the power to expel hundreds, thousands, of like bits of flesh, though they grew upon that ground as the trees grow, labored it with their hands, and fertilized it with their bones for a thousand years."

Voltairine de Cleyre
The Mexican Revolution

The continuous great exploitation of humanity and the rape of Mother Earth herself, is carried out by claims of ownership backed up with nothing more than deeds on paper. As if some God up high had proclaimed that the earth and the wealth of toil belonged to just a few. May Day is a proclamation that the few have no rights of exploitation of the many and of Mother Earth herself.

"We must each be an army of one in the endless struggle between the goodness we are all capable of and the evil that threatens us all from without as well as from within. One good man or one good woman can change the world, can push back the evil, and their work can be a beacon for millions, for billions. Are you that man or woman? If so, may the Great Spirit bless you. If not, why not?



"To heal will require real effort, and a change of heart, from all of us. To heal means that we will begin to look upon one another with respect and tolerance instead of prejudice, distrust, and hatred. We will have to teach our children—as well as ourselves—to love the diversity of humanity. To heal we will have to come to the realization that we are all under a life sentence together...and there's no chance for parole.

"We can do it. Let the Great Healing begin."

Leonard Peltier Prison Writings: My Life Is My Sun Dance

"Meanwhile the human herd, unconscious of its right to life, turns and bends its back to develop by its toil for others this Earth which Nature has placed at its own service, thus perpetuating its own submissiveness the empire of injustice...The herd trembles for it foresees chastisement. Tyranny trembles, for it foresees attack. And breaking the silence, a shout, like the roar of thunder, rolls over the backs and reaches even to the thrones: 'The Land!'



"'The Land!,' shouted the Gracchi. 'The Land!,' shouted Munzer's Anabaptists. 'The Land!,' shouted Bakunin. 'The Land!,' shouted Ferrer. 'The Land!,' shouts the Mexican Revolution;...and this hallowed shout will bring the heaven of which the mystics dream down to this vale of tears, when the human herd ceases to throw sad glances at the infinite and fixes itself here on this planet, which today shrinks with shame at the thought that...it has to drag along the leprosy of human misery."

Ricardo Flores Magon Land & Liberty

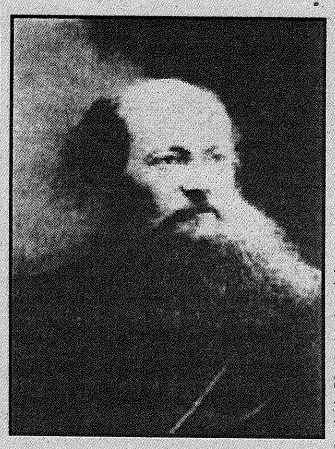
The struggle of the many begins with each person individually, deciding that they will no longer be willing slaves to the greed of a few. Movements, struggles, social change and revolution is built one person at a time. While some may think that one person is powerless in the face of the great power of the greedy parasites, but that is not true. One person can talk to another person, who then talks to another person and so on. That is the foundation that the resistance is built upon.



"If the workers take a notion,
They can stop all speeding trains;
Every ship upon the ocean
They can tie with mighty chains;
Every wheel in the creation,
Every mine and every mill,
Fleets and armies of the nation
Will at their command stand still."
Joe Hill

Though the great powers that we face may seem all powerful, when you think about it you will see their weaknesses. Though they control wealth and production, they produce nothing. We do the producing. Though they have great armies to fight for their interests, they themselves fight no one. We make up their armies. Though they have their governments pass many laws that are used against us, it is we who enforce those laws upon ourselves. When we make the decision to no longer produce for them, no longer serve in their armies and no longer enforce their laws, and to begin to serve our own interests, they will be powerless to stop us.

"Don't let anyone tell us that we—but a small band—are too weak to attain unto the magnificent end at which we aim. Count and see how many there are who suffer this injustice. We peasants who work for others, and who mumble the straw while our master eats the wheat, we by ourselves are millions. We workers who weave silks and velvet in order that we may be clothed in rags, we, too, are a great multitude; and when the clang of the factories permits us a moment's repose, we overflow the streets and squares like the sea in a spring tide. We soldiers who are driven along to the word of command, or by blows, we who receive the bullets for which our officers get crosses and pensions, we, too, poor fools who have hitherto known no better than to shoot our brothers, why we have only to make a right about face towards these plumed and decorated personages who are so good as to command us, to see a ghastly pallor overspread their faces.



"Ay, all of us together, we who suffer and are insulted daily, we are a multitude whom no one can number, we are the ocean that can embrace and swallow up all else. When we have but the will to do it, that very moment will justice be done: that very instant the tyrants of the earth shall bite the dust."

Peter Kropotkin An Appeal To The Young

When we decide to act in the common interest of all, for the well-being of all, a new world will be ours to build.



"The earth is but one great ball. The borders, the barriers, the cages, the cells, the prisons of our lives, all originate in the false imagination of the minds of men."

Mumia Abu-Jamal Live From Death Row

In today's world we are threaten by the globalization of the organizations and agreements of the economic master class. The greedy parasites realize the need of international organizations and bonds of common interest. In other words, they have been organizing unions of the rich and powerful.

We need to come to the same understanding and organize internationally in our common interests against our common foes. For every person who lives upon Mother Earth and is not of the class of the greedy parasites, has something in common. We are all effected, in one way or another, by the global organization of those who aim for universal exploitation and control of all humanity and Mother Earth.

We should unite in common resistance. Leave no one behind, make NO SEPARATE PEACE! In order to build the solidarity that we need, we should view the diversity of humanity as our strength and not as our weakness. And thus; in common respect, and in common interests; we raise up as the many against the few who have kept us in bondage.

There are many people throughout the world that are organizing for May Day 2000. Let us be the voice of resistance that the greedy ones tried to silence so many years ago. Good luck to all of you.

In The Spirit Of
Total Resistance
Arthur J. Miller

May Day will be celebrated, as it has been for decades, all around the world. Please build locally in the spirit of education and resistance. Also, you can contact one of many MayDay2K web lists to find out about actions that may already be planned for your area.

One thing also, if you find that you must work on May Day, remember that many many people just like you died for the eight hour day. This is just one of the many things we remember on this day. So, make it only eight hours. Slow down, the next job you save could be your own.

Mass Arrests at University of Wisconsin/Madison

continued from page 1

UW-Madison's investment and procurement practices quickly revealed. Despite being forced by public pressure to adopt a socially responsible investment policy in March 1997, the UW Trust Fund still holds millions of dollars worth of holdings in such notorious sweatshop corporations as Walt Disney, Gap, Wal-Mart, Dayton-Hudson, Sears, and Tommy Hilfiger. Through its contract with the Collegiate Licensing Company (CLC), UW-Madison also reaps $1 - 2 million per year from selling its trademarked logos and Bucky Badger mascot to 450+ licensees, many of which source their products from documented sweatshops in both the U.S. and overseas.

Fed up with this collegiate footdragging, UW-Madison joined other schools across the country under the United Students Against Sweatshops (USAS - home.sprintmail.com/~jeffnkari/USAS) in staging anti-sweatshop actions in late 1998 and early 1999. This grassroots escalation culminated in a wave of sit-ins, including a record 96 hour one at UW-Madison from Feb. 8-12, 1999. Under relentless public pressure, Chancellor Ward acquiesced to protester's demands for full public disclosure of factory locations, protection of women's rights, and guarantees of living wages within one year, as well as a biannual public forum and advisory sweatshop taskforce with faculty/student participation—as required under WI's "shared governance" statute. Little, though, did people suspect just how worthless both the spoken and written word of this corporate creature masquerading as a public servant would be.

Ignoring the advice from his own taskforce, Ward unilaterally decided to have UW-Madison join the Fair Labor Association (FLA) - a corporate dominated puppet of the White House offering figleaf legitimacy and bogus monitoring for U.S.-based sweatshop companies. Meanwhile, USAS along with other human rights, religious, and labor groups had created their own independent sweatshop oversight mechanism—the Workers Rights Consortium (WRC—www.workersrights.org)—which Ward chose to ignore. After a year had passed and it was painfully apparent that UW-Madison was not serious about getting out of the sweatshop business, students, workers, and their allies left the table and went back to the street. As the famous Wobblie adage goes: direct action gets the goods!

An embattled Chancellor Ward is now hiding on an extended fundraising "vacation" with spirited protesters eagerly awaiting his return. DA Nicks has postponed the first court date for the "Sweatshop 54" as the police attempt to subpoena press footage and resist the public clamor to drop all charges. UW-Madison is trying to claim it has obtained full public disclosure by releasing CLC licensee factory "sites" in 35+ countries—many of which are nothing more than P.O. Boxes. Anti-sweatshop sit-ins, rallies and pickets continue to spread to other campuses across the country—like Macalaster College in MN—and wherever these occur they deserve solid IWW support.

The mass arrest of peaceful protesters on Sun. Feb. 20th did much to expose the ugly face of corporate influence at UW-Madison and has only served to bolster community support for ending sweatshop exploitation. Solidarity statements and financial contributions have poured in from all over the world. Letters expressing outrage continue to appear in our local and statewide newspapers, and the university's PR machinery is working overtime trying to spindoctor a plausible rationale for Ward's reckless behavior. For many of us, who were part of the "Spirit of Seattle" and are now preparing to take the same democratic determination and grassroots resistance to DC on April 16th to greet the World Bank/IMF, sweatshops remain one of the most tangible local examples of global "free trade" fallout. Building a healthy local community in the "belly of the beast" that is not at the economic mercy of parasitic corporate sprawlets peddling sweatshop products is a daunting challenge - but all the more satisfying when successful. In many respects, the IWW was born to abolish sweatshops and our historic job is not yet done.

Please send solidarity statements and/or bailfund donations

(made out to "180/MDE - Legal Fund") to:

UW Greens Infoshop, 31 Univ. Sq., Madison WI 53715

tel# 608-262-9036

For more background on the UW-Madison anti-sweatshop effort

contact the Alliance For Democracy/180 MDE at the address and

phone above and/or check out: www.sit.wisc.edu/~nosweat

For info on the anti-sweatshop movement nationally contact:

USAS, 1413 K St. NW, Washington, DC 20005

tel# 202-NOSWEAT

Letters supporting the protesters and condemning the arrests can be sent to:

UW Daily Cardinal, 821 Univ. Ave, Madison WI 53706

edit@cardinal.wisc.edu

UW Badger Herald, 326 W. Gorham, Madison, WI 53703

opinion@badgerherald.com

Capital Times, P.O. Box 8060,Madison, WI 53708

tctvoice@madison.com

WI State Journal, P.O.Box 8058,Madison, WI 53708

wsjopine@madison.com

Chancellor David Ward

fax# 608-262-8333

ward@mail.bascom.wisc.edu

Dane County DA Diane Nicks

fax# 608-267-2545

nicks@co.dane.wi.us

Johns Hopkins University Students

Fighting Against Sweatshops & For a Living Wage!

Four years of struggle at Johns Hopkins reached crisis point on February 28,2000, when 35 students occupied the administration building, in a peaceful protest, demanding a living wage for all employees and for Hopkins to contract with firms that pay living wages. The sit-in to the next day and included a candlelight vigil outside of one of the Univiersity Halls. The students put out requests for Call-in and Phone-ins on the internet. The Hopkins administration is not budging.

"Thanks to everyone for your ongoing support. I can't tell you how momentous this victory will be. The first private institution to pass a genuine living wage in this country! Just as Baltimore's living wage law in 1994 was the first, and sparked a nationwide movement, so would this victory spread across the country. Indeed, students are already organizing living wage campaigns at Harvard, Stanford and several other schools!"

in solidarity,

David Snyder Student Labor Action Committee JHUnity

We, members of the Student Labor Action Committee (SLAC), are writing to you from Garland Hall. We are currently spending our third day living in the lobby with each other and Hopkins Security, who, contrary to what may have been portrayed in the media, have been extremely kind and considerate. Why are we occupying Garland? Since 1996 we have been calling for a Living Wage for all Johns Hopkins direct employees as well as subcontracted employees. We have made petitions, held rallies and public hearings, and met on numerous occasions with the Administration. We needed to do something different to be heard. We congratulate Hopkins for the wage increase plan they made in March 1999; but we are here to tell them it is not a Living Wage!

A Living Wage is the minimum hourly wage that keeps a full-time worker with three dependents just above the federal poverty line, which changes as the cost of living changes. A Hopkins Living Wage would correspond to that defined by the City of Baltimore. Currently, the Living Wage is set at $7.90, slated to increase to $8.03 in July 2000.

Hopkins is the largest private employer in the community. In a city where one-third of children are raised in poverty, we can have a beneficial impact on many families. Paying all Hopkins workers a Living Wage is a step in the right direction.

If you support the Living Wage campaign, please contact the President and urge him to do the right thing and institute a real Living Wage. His contact info is as follows: Telephone: 410-516-8068 Facsimile: 410-516-6097 E-mail: wrbrody@jhu.edu

Hopkins' 1999 Wage Plan is not a Living Wage because: —Once the change in wages is implemented there is no guarantee by the Administration that wages will change with the cost-of-living. Thus, over time the wage increase will become meaningless! —By definition, as long as the Hopkins wage plan does not match the Baltimore City Living Wage, it will not achieve its purpose.

We believe that if the Hopkins Institutions made the Living Wage a priority, they could find the funds. We feel that the financial constraints that President Brody refers to are far outweighed by the wealth they hold. They will of course disagree with us on that. We have studied their budget and have offered to them our suggestions. We encourage you to look at their most recent fiscal figures by visiting: http://www.jhu.edu/news_info/finance99/

Never forget that we, as students, CAN make a difference.

U of Kentucky Students Fight For Sweatshop Victory

The Progressive Students League and other students at The University of Louisville, many of whom are KFTC members and have been working with KFTC to build a coalition including JWJ, BRAT, AntiRacist Action, Industrial Workers of the World and others, around ridding UofL of Sweat Shop athletic clothing won a major victory February 22, 2000. The University decided to formally review it's athletic apparel purchasing process in an effort to insure that no UofL clothing are made in Sweat Shops. Six months ago the Jefferson City and Central Kentucky chapters were approached by the Progressive Students League at UofL and the Leftist Students League at UK about building an alliance between students and KFTC to work to help the students build a statewide network with a strong alliance to KFTC and to fight to build a community alliance to demand that Kentucky's Universities stop proffiting from the sale of athletic apparel made in Sweat Shops.

On Oct. 10th Students in Louisville and Lexington at 3 schools held their first of three statewide days of action against Sweeat Shops. PSL, KFTC, Jobs With Justice, The United Food and Commercial Workers, UNITE, Student Solidarity, BRAT, and ARA held a protest at the UofL bookstore with about 65 in attendance. Since then the group in Louisville has protested at Oxmoor during x-mas, protested at Old Navy 5 days before x-mas, marched on the administration building, and put labels all over Louisville notifying customers they are buying Sweat Shop made clothing. Students in Lexington took over Old Navy, protested at Walmart, protested at UK and brought sweat shop workers to speak on campus from El Salvador to a packed house .

Since then ten schools accross the state have joined the Kentucky Student Youth Progressive Network and they have held a statewide planning meeting with six schools attending and their first Feb.11-13th Conference that 20 KFTC student members have been key planners for along with others. The second conference is planned for March 31st-April 1st. KSPN/KFTC students Luke Boyett, Jay Verales, and Nick Reese got Jim Wayne to ask LRC to write legislation banning all Sweat Shop athletic clothing from Ky's campuses. UofL has decided to review its current policy regarding the purchasing of garments, establish an advisory committee (made up of faculty, students, athletic purchasing and administrative personnel) to advise the University, make a commitment to making sure all UofL athletic clothing is verified as being made under good working conditions, and to hold open forums at UofL beginning in early March to hear the voices of our community. This is a major step in the battle to winning an agreement from UofL to sign the Workers Rights Cosortium set up by United Students Against Sweat Shops and National Labor forces.

Our Progressive youth in Kentucky have shown once again similar to the divestment struggle in Ky. in the 80's that they are on the cutting edge of youth movements for social justice in America. They have joined a handful of schools in the nation to tell their administrations that injustice is not welcome in their community. Kentucky has always been a state where students were adversely affected by poverty and low education standards. Now students at UofL have gained a commitment to review university policy and to create a way to insure that no UofL clothing be made in a Sweat Shop.

What can you do? 1.Call the numbers on the letter and demand Nick Reese or some other rep. of United Students Against Sweat Shops be on the committee. 2. Be on the look out for the announcement of the first forum to be held at UofL and get everyone you know to attend. 3.Support KSPN students. If you can do anything call Luke Boyett at 1 606 389 9490 in Lex. or Nick Reese at 502-635-2817 in Louisviile to contact the KSPN activists near you. 4.Call the Uof L President 852-5417 thank him for his progressive preemptive move to address this issue, ask that KSPN students be on the committee, and that he sign the Workers Rights Consortium. 5) If you see a KSPN student thank them and tell them they are great. 6) Fight for Justice.

Charleston, SC ILWU Longshoreman Arise Victorious!

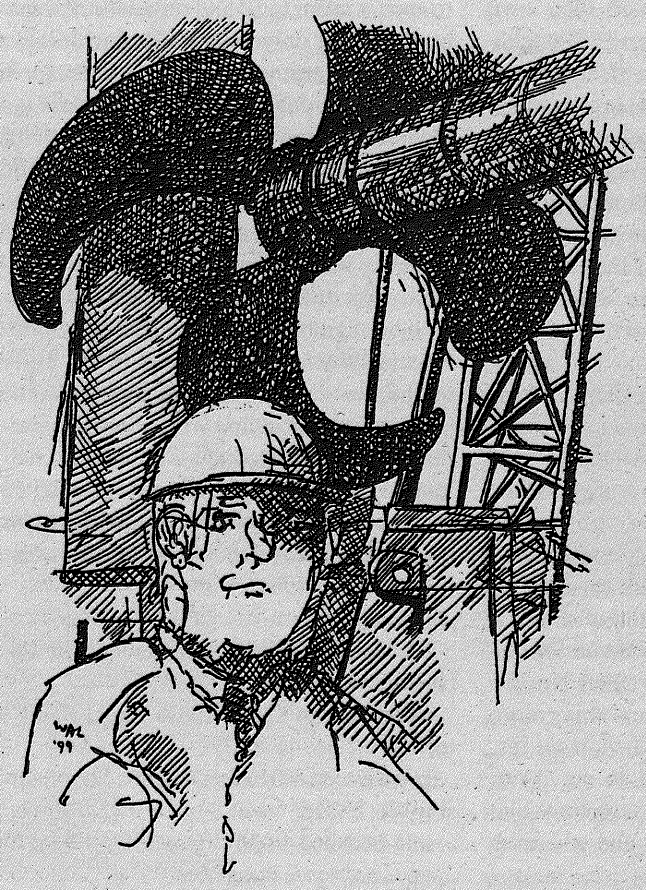
For the first time since the January 20 police riot against protesting Charleston dockworkers, ILA Local 1422 members picketed a scab Nordana ship, the M/V Stjernborg. This time, on February 24, they were joined on the picket line by representatives of International Longshore and Warehouse Union Local 10, its President Lawrence Thibeaux and Executive Board member Jack Heyman, at the Columbus Street Terminal. Confronted again by a massive display of police force, the picketers limited to 19 by a court injunction marched and chanted defiantly, "ILA!, ILA! ILA!" and "Ain't no power like the power of the union, 'cause the power of the union won't stop!"

The South Carolina State's Port Authority had delayed the ship's arrival for fear that union longshoremen and checkers would try to stop the scab loading operation by nonunion Winyah Stevedoring or it would interfere with the dock operations of other larger ships in port.

ILWU Local 10, along with the other ILWU locals in Northern California, the Liverpool dockers and the Coordinadora Dockworkers Union of Spain had responded to ILA Local 1422 president Kenneth Riley's appeal for support. At a Local 1422 press conference the previous day President Thibeaux presented a check from Local 10 for $5,000 to the Dockworkers Defense Fund to assist in the legal battle of the Charleston longshoremen, clerks and maintenance workers. At the rally on the picket line Heyman was roundly applauded when he said that West Coast longshoremen stand solidly with the embattled Charleston longshoremen. These acts of solidarity clearly heartened the rank and file longshore workers.

The ILA had a signed collective bargaining agreement with Nordana, a Danish shipping line, until last year when the shipping line paid its unfunded liability in pension and welfare contributions, broke the contract and started using nonunion Winyah Stevedoring. In 1989, when a scab stevedoring outfit tried to start up in Wilmington, North Carolina just across the border it was met by hundreds of protesting longshoremen from South Atlantic ports. Unfortunately, scab operations have hit the ILA hard in the so-called "right-to-work" South. Reportedly, the port of New Orleans has 50% nonunion longshore operations, while Houston is 80% nonunion!

The successful anti-union attacks on dockworkers in Britain, Australia, Mexico, Holland and Brazil have whetted their appetites for more. Now the waters are being tested in Charleston, South Carolina. Apparently, the ILA leadership has deemed this attack a "local" problem.



Longshore action on January 2 forced a Nordana ship to leave the port of Charleston with 25 boxes and heavy equipment still on the dock and unloaded by the scab Winyah Stevedoring company. When the M/V Skodsborg arrived on January 20, the state provocatively mobilized a massive display of police power— several hundred riot police (SWAT and SLED) and local police, tanks, armored cars, helicopters, concussion grenades, shotguns, dogs and tear gas— all in an effort to intimidate and repress longshore workers from demonstrating. Police saber rattling had already begun before the midnight picketing when the longshore union was informed that police were amassing riot gear and clearing out the county and city jails. It didn't stop the courageous longshoremen and clerks.

As hundreds of union picketers approached the phalanx of police in riot gear, one cop lunged forward with his club. A longshoreman pulled the cop's club and both tumbled to the ground. Immediately a swarm of cops jumped and beat the beleaguered longshoreman. A melee ensued. Local union officials intervened to try to quell their members. When President Kenneth Riley, who had been facing the longshoremen with his back to the cops, turned to the police to ask their restraint, he was clubbed over the head. Seeing the blood streaming down the face of their president, Local 1422 members justifiably flew into a rage. One longshoreman confronted by a state trooper pointing the barrell of a shotgun at him, bared his chest and cried out "Pull the trigger, 'cause we ain't gonna stop fightin' for our jobs!" The trooper declined to fire rather than create a martyr for the struggle. Another picketer was struck by a police car careening into the demonstrators and landed on top of the vehicle. Ten were hospitalized.

Eight longshore workers were initially arrested for trespassing. The charges were later increased to "rioting and conspiracy". The judge dismissed the charges once he realized that the first several minutes of the police video were suspiciously edited out. Four ILA men have now been indicted by anti-labor, anti-black and pro-cop South Carolina Attorney General Condon. The African American newspaper of Charleston in its February 23 issue ran a banner headline: "ILA, Cops Melee Planned By Cops?", while the viciously anti-union Post and Courier (whose front page photo helped frame a longshoreman) pontificated in an editorial (January 21) "Labor violence on Charleston's waterfront must not be rewarded." Unions internationally must come to the aid of our brothers and sisters!

They're being railroaded by a racist, anti-union Attorney General with ambitions to run for governor on a "right-to-work" and "states rights" platform. Simultaneously, the longshore unions are under attack politically in the state legislature. Attempts are being made to tighten the "right-to-work" law to make it more difficult for unions to collect dues or fees and also ban union members from positions on the State Ports Authority Board.

Labor Unity and the Fight Against Racism A few days before the dock clash on January 20, forty members of ILA

Local 1422 with their union banner travelled to Columbia to participate in a mass protest against the battle flag of the Confederacy, the symbol of slavery, being flown over the state capitol building. The port of Charleston is also a tourist mecca. It showcases beautiful palm tree-lined streets and magnificently restored colonial buildings, including its old slave market where the ancestors of today's longshoremen were shamefully bought and sold like cattle. It took a civil war to end slavery. Then, in 1867, black dockworkers in Charleston formed the first labor organization of freed slaves, the Longshoremen's Protective Union Association, and won a strike for higher wages.

The first shot in the Civil War was fired in Charleston at Fort Sumter, then under control of the Union army. Ironically, it is once again in the port of Charleston where the class war— to defend unions and the decent living standards and working conditions they provide— is being fought. Victory to the Charleston longshoremen!

To help the Charleston longshoremen in their legal battle please send your contribution to:

Dockworkers Defense Fund
c/o Robert J. Ford, Treasurer of the Fund
910 Morrison Drive Charleston, South Carolina 29403

Seattle Non-Profit Tenants Union Workers Go Wobbly

continued from front cover

The move to organize the staff at the TU was not a new one. Workers had attempted to organize a union in 1997 through the Seattle Office and Professional Employees International Union (OPEIU) local but were turned away because they only had seven staff members. The 1997 drive quickly fell apart due to a lack of other known options. For the next two years the subject laid mostly dormant in discussions among staff.

Then in July of 1999, the subject came up again during a discussion between myself and another worker—but this time we considered the possibility of unionizing through the IWW, which has no requirements based on number of workers employed at the jobsite.

It seemed perfect—the new Executive Director of the TU (who would have to sign the recognition contract) had not only led the organizing drive in the past, but had the Preamble to the IWW Constitution taped to his wall. So he was sure to sign it. The Seattle IWW had been an organizational member of the Tenants Union for two consecutive years and were an established ally. Unionizing would not only provide workers with a greater sense of collective power, it would also provide some clear structural direction for both sides when dealing with grievances and other relations between the Staff and the Board.

Sara (the other interested worker) and I subsequently brought it up with the other six staff members one by one at lunch, during breaks and on the job. Two weeks after it was discussed and generally supported by staffers, it was brought to the table at a staff meeting. For the next six months the idea was tossed back and forth at the weekly staff meetings and on the job. Other unions such as the independent United Electrical, Radio and Machinery Workers (UE) and the Tacoma OPEIU local were discussed. UE wasn't willing to send anyone out to the Northwest where they don't have anything organized at all and thus couldn't provide support, and OPEIU's organizing style and dues structure didn't fit well with TU workers. As time went by it became more and more clear that the IWW was the way to go.

After each meeting, union activists typed up minutes of union discussions and distributed them to all staff workers to keep people updated and to ensure collectivity. Sometimes momentum ebbed and flowed, but eventually things came to a head when IWW General Secretary-Treasurer Alexis Buss addressed a "union candidate forum" (the IWW was the only union to show up). At the forum, staffers were able to hear about the structure and philosophy of the IWW from a long-time member and organizer. While Alexis was in town for the WTO protests, she helped draw up authorization cards and a recognition contract.

The authorization cards were distributed by activists, and after about one month of staff meetings and a consultation with Dimitri Iglitzin (Seattle IWW's lawyer) 100% of the cards had been signed. Shortly afterwards, TU workers Aline Carton and Alice Watson were elected as union officers; Shop Steward and Job Branch Delegate respectively.

Next on the agenda is to organize a strong union contract that will put the legally unenforceable "personnel policy manual" through the ringer to come up with something that protects the tenant organizers' rights and builds new ones in without giving anything up that we already had.

The success comes at a time when non-profit workers around the Northwest are taking steps to organize unions, many of them working with IWW organizers. In Seattle, an open Public Interest Workers IU 650—IWW meeting at the office drew in workers from homeless drop-in centers, labor organizations, health clinics and a number of other places.

Organizing a staff union at the TU may sound like it was an easy affair, but even with most of the cards in the right places it took a good six months of steady organizing and a constant attention to make it all come together and wasn't always easy. Congratulations to our new Fellow Wobblies at the TU for their much-deserved successful organizing drive!

For Sister Workers Order NOW!

A quarterly publication produced by IWW women.



Send stories, poems, histories, jokes, letters and title suggestions. Send check or money order for: 1 issue for $5 and 4 issues for $15 to Sister Worker, 136 S. Pine Ave., Albany, NY 12208, USA.

GEB Meets in Austin, TX

continued from page 1

on, with not too much dialog, except the option of receiving it electronically. Lastly the internet was discussed, touching on the web page, the server, the list serves and the role of Local 23 in establishing process and procedures. The discussion was fruitful.

Next it was discussed what relationship the IWW was to have with other union locals, what current organizing drives were on the table, and what issues of international concern should be brought to the union's attention, along with the role of the ISC.

This led into a discussion about organizing materials, and internal educational materials. Many exciting things came out of this: the development of new literature which will be more industry specific, and a resolution that the Literature Committee of GA would create a suggested "official Literature" list.

Day one ended with an incredible presentation by Bruce Baechler regarding the new database system and all its capabilities; and the appointment of sub chairs within the Board to serve as liaisons between the general membership and the general administration based on subject.

With those things out of the way, day two began with a brainstorming session, as to the future of the Union. A five-to-ten year vision discussion was followed by a one-year vision discussion that got everyone excited about the potential and the direction of the Union.

Most importantly, this vision was then solidified with objectives, including: industry-specific literature packets, videos, a focus on student workers as a unique subculture of the working class, creating more solid international ties, and the 30-hour work week campaign. The general membership is asked to assist with creating some of this literature, especially in the specific areas of service, casual, high tech, students and printing as the areas that were requested to receive the most attention through the member on-line survey. Also assistance will be sought in creating the campaign packets for work on cross-border solidarity, the 30-hour week and the living wage redefined.

Off the schedule, a concern was raised that diversity within the Union be discussed. It was estimated that the Union has a 1 woman to 5 men ration, and racial diversity was unrecorded, but presumed to be lower than desired. The biggest conclusion within this discussion was the role of organizing and how it would assist with diversifying sexual orientation, race, gender, age, etc. It was also noted that our mindfulness towards this topic should be present in our literature.

The day ended with dialog on process and procedure as previously prepared by FW Damron, and a budget discussion prepared by FW Baechler, GST Buss and others. There are several finance related concerns that need to be communicated to Branches regarding their accounts, and the suggestion was made that information be prepared and mailed out. Be looking for it.

Lastly, the weekend was analyzed for effectiveness. Concerns were raised about traveling costs, but the overall wish was to meet in person again before GA in September. FW Miller and FW Skinner were greatly missed, however the weekend was considered overall a success.

The GEB would like to thank the FWs of Austin, TX for hosting GEB members overnight, taking notes, doing airport runs, bringing lunch and coffee and also for hosting dinners and an opportunity to socialize in the evenings. You did an incredible job. Solidarity.

Finnish Chemical And Energy Strike To Spread Swedes Block Exports To Finland

17 March 2000

A strike by key Finnish chemical, oil, gas and petrochemical workers is set to spread.

Some 5,000 workers launched an indefinite strike March 16th at the call of their union Kemianliitto. The union has so far targeted 22 key companies in a national dispute over pay and working hours. If the conflict is not resolved by Thursday 23 March, the union will call out a further 8,000 workers in the plastics and chemical products sectors.

Sympathy action has also been pledged by Kemianliitto's sister union in Sweden, Industrifacket. The Swedish union will block any work transferred from Finland to Sweden during the dispute, but will also halt all regular trade in chemicals between Sweden and Finland. The main companies affected by the Swedish action will be Kemira (specialty chemicals), Aga (industrial gases) and Borealis (polyolefins and phenols).

The Swedish union immediately promised the solidarity action after it had been alerted by the 20-million-strong International Federation of Chemical, Energy, Mine and General Workers' Unions (ICEM). Kemianliitto and Industrifacket are both ICEM affiliates.

The scale of the Finnish and Swedish action means that other Finnish sectors will rapidly encounter serious supply problems. Among those worst affected would be the paper and steel industries.

The key issues for the Finnish chemical workers are shorter working hours, especially in continuous shiftwork, and a reform of the wage structure. The chemical employers' final pay offer would have meant rises smaller than those obtained in other Finnish sectors. For continuous shift workers, the union wanted a 33.6 hour week, instead of the current 34.8 hours. The worktime patterns demanded by Kemianliitto are already operating in the other Nordic countries and in some Finnish industries, but the chemical employers were intransigent on this issue.

The paper workers, too, have major current grievances. They want tighter restrictions on the use of subcontractors, shorter working hours and a significant pay increase.

Protracted negotiations in the chemical sector - latterly in the presence of a government mediator - broke down after the employers rejected a union proposal for a three-year agreement.

In a statement issued today, the Finnish union said it was "regrettable" that "the employer side did not take Kemianliitto's proposal seriously enough to avert the present dispute."

"Our Finnish brothers and sisters are entirely justified in taking industrial action," said ICEM General Secretary Fred Higgs today. "We will ensure full international support for their campaign. We particularly applaud the rapid response of our Swedish colleagues. Unity is the only way to preserve and improve the workers' gains."

Minnesota Steelworkers

continued from page 1

was fired on January 14 along with other workers by a USWA administrator for their attempt to form an organization independent of the USWA. (!) This sordid event has laid the groundwork during the past month for a strong grassroots effort in northeastern Minnesota against MEI/GST and status-quo unionism. This grassroots movement came to great fruition when Jeffrey Hilgert, also the International Secretary of the anarcho-syndicalist WSA-AIT (Workers Solidarity Alliance-Asociacíon Internacionál de los Trabajadores) who, with full support of the 143 strikers, sympathizers, and section AIT-Minnesota, traveled to Italy on Febraury 11 to speak with fellow workers of the GST Europa SpA, which is a corporate channel of MEI/GST/GSI plant operations in the Mediterranean region.

Joined by the heralded British direct-action activist Laurens Otter, Jeffrey met with a delegation composed of representatives from one of the largest unions in Italy, (CISL, and the FIM, which is a metalworkers division within the CISL. The CISL is 3 million members strong.) These representatives were from the Novara Province (about 100 km/62 miles northwest of Milan) where one of two GST Europa SpA production facilities are located. Explaining the nature of the Minnesota situation to the Italian delegation, Jeffrey then repeated his appeal to an audience of 800 CISL delegates in Torino which was also broadcast live across Italy to thousands of other delegates. He and Laurens spoke before other assemblies as well. In all instances, CISL leaders and rank-and-file members gave their most enthusiastic endorsement of the USWA Local 1028 strike. In fact, on the morning of February 14, trade union members and shop stewards voted unanimously to conduct a sympathy-strike for the Minnesota workers at the MEI/GSI facility in the Novara Province, which is the chromium foundry at the city of Mezzomerico.

What quickly happened after that vote is extraordinary: During that same Monday morning of the official strike declaration, MEI/GS I management contacted Bruce Lotti, the president of Local 1028 in Duluth, Minnesota, and offered a willingness to meet at the bargaining table. This overture is the first instance of MEI demonstrating any positive initiative whatsoever during the 7 month-old strike. At the time of this writing, negotiations are taking place between Local 1028 and the MEI bosses.

Now that's true "globalization" for you!- that is, "Workers of the World, Unite!"

For more information on this ongoing strike, including the receipt of messages of support and solidarity protest, please contact Seamas Cain, National Secretary of WSA-AIT, 323 Fourth St., Cloquet, MN 55720-2051, USA; email: aitminnesota@hotmail.com; telephone: 218-879-8628 or 218-626-0238.

—contributed by FW Rich

SAC Taxi Drivers

continued from page 1

members of the Syndicalist Youth Federation, SUF.

Most of the drivers from the ARTS/REMOT companies acted passively and respected the blockade. The siutation was calm until riot police arrived and attacked the legal blockade. The police cleared a throughway and twenty taxis from ARTS/REMOT were then able to drive through.

The Taxi Transport Syndicalist Section regard this action by the police, against a legal blockade, as a serious provacation.

More information will soon be available.

Niklas Mylfalk SUFs International Committe [suf.ik@hushmail.com]

Please, send messages of solidarity to Taxi Transport Syndicalist Section: fax: +46 8 639 94 11 or to the SAC: fax: +46 8 673 35 80 [international.committe@sac.se]

Workers Strike U.N. Floating Hotel in East Timor

(Deutsche Presse-Agentur, February 13, 2000) Timorese workers at a floating hotel that houses United Nations staff in Dili staged a daylong strike for better pay and working conditions. The job action at the Hotel Olympia ended with a new contract.

The hotel, which rents out rooms for more than 160 dollars a night to take advantage of a chronic housing shortage in Dili, has been paying its Timorese workforce only 3 U.S. dollars a day for a 12-hour day, employees said. The hotel made history as the site of the first strike since East Timor was liberated from Indonesian occupation.

"We are demanding a minimum wage of 10 Australian dollars (6 U.S. dollars) a day for a nine-hour day, that includes a one-hour lunch break. We also want the two managers to be replaced by more sensitive people," one of the strike leaders, Domingos Da Silva, told DPA.

The owner's representative, Wouter Lap, reached an agreement. "Two new managers will be brought in, the owners are prepared to increase the rate per day up to 9 (Australian) dollars, and we will reach an agreement that will lead to much better relations in the future," he said. The new deal was accepted by hotel staff.

An estimated 70 percent of all housing in the capital, Dili, was des- troyed by the orgy of violence unleashed last year by pro-Indonesian militias after East Timor residents overwhelmingly voted for independence from Jakarta.

Many Timorese have rightfully argued that the U.N. should have launched a crash programme to help local families accommodate international staff by funding immediate refurbishing and renovation, rather than providing lucrative contracts to international corporations.

The Nihilist Princess
a novel by
Louis M. Gagneur

Reintroducing best-selling 19th century radical feminist author Louise M. Gagneur! In *The Nihilist Princess* she fictionalizes events taking place in the nihilist movement in Russia, which sought to free people from the Czar, the aristocracy, and the capitalists. Wanda Kryloff, the daughter of a cruel aristocrat, becomes a nihilist heroine. This early feminist novel will excite anyone interested in the history of literature, feminism, or radical politics.

$12.00 quality paperback



Anarchist Farm
Jane Doe

"What could be more charming than a bunch of wild animals monkeywrenching logging equipment and domestic critters overthrowing their farm? ...It's goofy; it's funny and it's damn smart."
--- *Earth First! Journal*
$10.00 quality paperback

III Publishing books are available at radical bookstores. For a complete list see www.iiipublishing.com or ask for a catalog. To order direct, send a check or money order including $2.00 P&H to III Publishing, P.O. Box 1581, Gualala, CA 95445

Kimeldorf Challenges Myth of Conservatism of US Workers

Battling for American Labor Wobblies, Craft Workers, and the Making of the Union Movement
by Howard Kimeldorf
University of California Press
Berkeley Los Angeles London: 1999.

Book Review
published simultaneously in the Working Stiff Journal

by Joshua Freeze

Scholarship on the US labor movement has consistently proclaimed the conservatism of the country's workers. The focus has been on the lack of political success in the electoral arena of class-based parties and on the failure of radical unions to flourish past the first few decades of this century. In Battling for American Labor, Howard Kimeldorf argues that the wrong gauge has been used in making this proclamation. Taking the contest between the revolutionary Industrial Workers of the World and the reform oriented American Federation of Labor for the hearts and minds of US workers, Kimeldorf uses two very different examples, the longshoremen in Philadelphia and the culinary workers in New York City. He turns the traditional image on its head, showing that the AFL did not emerge the victor because of its politics, but on the contrary largely because it adopted the IWW tactics of direct action in the workplace to achieve its ends.

Kimeldorf's position begins with a definition of syndicalism, a word neither organization used to describe themselves, because of its "sinister 'foreign' connotations." While the IWW sought the overthrow of capitalism, and AFL leader Samuel Gompers called the AFL the country's strongest "bulwark against revolution," both unions held "a commitment to a kind of practical syndicalism that led both organizations—in waging the day-to-day struggle against the rule of capital—to eschew the political arena in favor of the workplace, to generally prefer the immediacy of direct action at the point of production to the uncertainty of legislative action in the halls of Congress." Although the AFL-CIO of today spends much of its resources on electoral politics rather than workplace action, in the first half of this century, the AFL "remained cool toward the state as either an object or an instrument of working-class reforms."

Syndicalism, "defined by its point-of-production focus, aggressive job control, and militant direct action" was the primary tool of both unions in their conflicts. Kimeldorf does not suggest that the unions were identical. The AFL generally practiced "business syndicalism," which "carved out its jurisdictions along craft or narrowly drawn occupational lines, carefully regulated enrollment in relation to local labor market conditions, and elaborated rigid work rules to protect its existing job territory and monopolized employment opportunities for current union members."

"In contrast, the IWW practiced a form of 'industrial syndicalism.' Rejecting the exclusionary logic of craft unionism, the Wobblies' syndicalism was organized along more inclusive occupational or industrial lines, relied on an expanded membership as the basis of mass mobilization and disruption, and used its control over the job to challenge traditional managerial prerogatives over hiring, firing, and the organization of work."

The meat of the book consists of two chapters on the Philadelphia longshoremen and two on the New York City culinary workers. In Philadelphia, the IWW Marine Transport Workers Local 8 was the on the docks from 1913 until 1926. They drove up wages, improved conditions and controlled hiring. Local 8 "forged an ethnically mixed, racially divided, mostly unskilled labor force with little history of collective action into a unified and powerful body that, at its height, brought resistant employers, hostile government officials, and rival unionists to their knees." For 13 years, Local 8 weathered attack by the owners and raids by the AFL's International Association of Longshoremen. They won equal pay for all workers; they reduced the workday with no cut in wages; they instituted overtime pay scales; and they ensured that only union members would work on the docks. And they did it all without time contracts so they reserved the right to strike when necessary. Their "control over the job depended, not on a piece of paper, but on the collective organizational capacities of the workers themselves." The ILA got the docks eventually, but it had "adopted many of the key elements of Wobbly unionism, including not only local 8's popular wage and hour demands from 1922 but also its interracialism and direct action, along with many of its former leaders," and this only after internal squabbles in the IWW and years of government repression.

The history of the New York City culinary workers followed a completely different path to get from the IWW to the AFL, but the underlying story is the same. In 1913, rank and file workers took matters into their own hands, leading to a general strike of the industry. The IWW entered late in the fray, knowing the strike was probably unwinable, and when it was called off, they left town again. But, as the next two decades would show, the inclusive, industrial organization focusing on direct action in the workplace was the one chosen repeatedly by the workers in New York as it had been in Philly. But the right organization came in different names in NYC. Beginning in 1916 with the International Federation Workers in the Hotel and Restaurant Industry was founded, which was modeled after the Wobblies, but by workers who maintained industrial syndicalism, but wanted "more business sense and stability than the IWW." Going through the Amalgamated Food Workers Union, then the Food Workers Industrial Union, which merged with HRE in 1936. And although HRE signed "time contracts, the culinary workers continued for many years to wield their familiar weapons of labor solidarity, mass mobilization and direct action at the point of production."

Kimeldorf concludes not just by repeating the point that syndicalism has been the binding point in US labor history, but looks briefly at the current situation, in which "unions now reach into many more areas of the economy." Although the book makes clear that 75 years ago when the AFL won the battle to be the major labor organization in the US, it wasn't due to either the radical politics of the IWW or the collaborative stance of the AFL, he leaves out one link to the present. He doesn't explain the current degree of AFL-CIO involvement in politics and its marriage to the Democratic Party, which some have argued, tie its hands behind its back. But on the whole, the book is well worth reading, and succeeds admirably in defeating one of the major myths in labor history in this country.

Judi Bari Remembered

continued from page 1

that had been meant to kill them.

These incredible charges were then trumpeted in the national press, with the FBI and Oakland Police falsely portraying Judi and Darryl as violent terrorists rather than the targets of a terrorist attack. The Oakland District Attorney never filed any charges against the two because there was no evidence to back up the FBI's specious claims. To this day, the FBI and police have done no serious investigation and the bombers remain at large.

Now Judi Bari is a Wobbly Organizer,
A Mother Jones at the Georgia Pacific mill.
She fought for the saw mill workers
Hit by that PCB spill.
T. Marshall Hahn's calling GP's shots from Atlanta,
Don Nelson sold him the union long ago.
Now they weren't gonna have no Wobbly
Running their logging show.
So they spew'd out their hatred,
And they laid out their scam.
Jerry Philbrick called for violence,
Was no secret what they planned.
from "Who Bombed Judi Bari"
© Darryl Cherney

In 1991, Judi and Darryl filed a federal civil lawsuit against the FBI and Oakland Police, charging them with false arrest and conspiracy to violate the activists' civil rights. The lawsuit charges that the FBI and the police knew perfectly well that the two were innocent, and they were in fact victims of a brutal assassination attempt. Their false arrest was part of an FBI-driven plan to discredit Earth First! and to "neutralize" Judi and Darryl as organizers.

The case is still active, and may soon be going to trial. There have been several victories along the road, including the recent granting of certioriary the court saying that there is actually enough evidence for the case to proceed. This flies in the face of what the government has been arguing since the day the bomb went off.

Judi Bari sadly passed on in 1997, but the case is still active. There is a tour being organized by the Redwood Summer Justice Project promoting the case and educating people about the realities of FBI and government oppression. The tour will be in Detroit, MI on April 22, and in Bloomington, IN on April 24. To contact the Project, call 707-887-0865, or write to PO Box 14720, Santa Rosa, CA 95402.

continued from page 4

different. How could any parent, as a member of the working class, ever encourage their children to become a police officer? Or a politician? Or a career military recruit? Our schools will never mention our history, that has been proven, so it is up to us to educate and enlighten our kids.

Also, it is up to us to listen to kids. What we say and what we do reflected or questioned by the simplicity of a child can in turn educate and enlighten us.

Many of our branches and communities include children. Ask them for a drawing or other expression, (provide the paper , etc...), they may surprise you! When you see one that does, send it in!

Send a photocopy of the original (please make sure that it is clear and will be easy to duplicate electronically) (one way to do this is to go over the drawing with a steady hand and a darker pen).

Send them to the IW Collective/Kid's Art at:5421 W. Vernor, Detroit, MI 48216 USA.

Thanks bunches!



AVAILABLE FROM IWW BRANCHES

T-SHIRTS

Wildcat, says 'Direct Action!' above graphic. Black on white. (M, L, XL) $12 each, SF GMB, PO Box 40485, San Francisco CA 94140

IWW Globe, black on red. (L, XL) $17 each, P&L Printing, 2298 Clay Dr. Denver, C) 80211

Industrial Worker Work Shirts, Black design on buttondown shirt.$12 from IW Collective 3570 W. Vernor, Detroit, MI 48216 USA

"Remember Ludlow!" pamphlet Free. Enclose $1 for shipping from: Gary A Cox, 11790 Grant St., Northglenn, CO 80233.

Sister Worker a quarterly publication of stories, histories, poems and sex writeen by Wobbly women. Definitely not for the squeamish. 1 issue $5/4 issues $15: make check or m.o. to Sister Worker, 136 S. Pine Ave., Albany, NY 12208, USA.

OUTSIDE U.S.

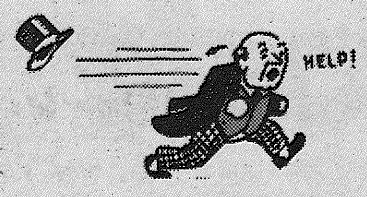
Canadian Little Red Songbook $5 **36th Edition Int'l Songbook** $10 c/o Joe Chang, 137 Roncesvalles #208, Toronto, ONT M6R 2L2

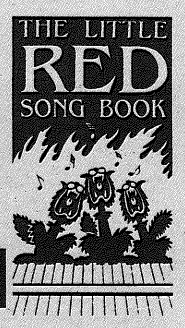
British Isles

36th Edition Int'l Songbook £4, postpaid. A selection of literature is available from: IWW, 75 Humberstone Gate, Leicester LE1 1WB

Books for Rebel Workers







New This Month

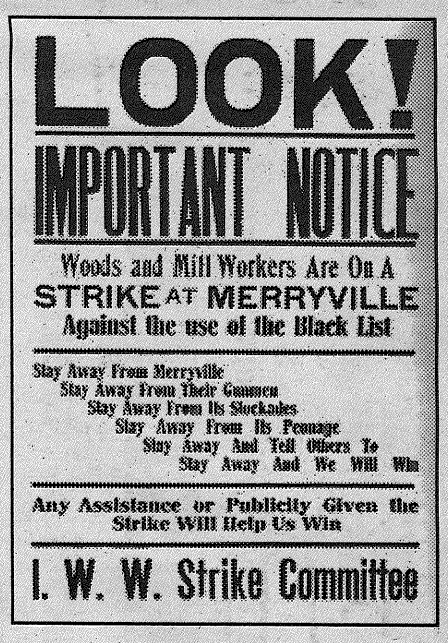
Women's History Month Special

The IWW has uncovered a limited number of copies of four pamphlets published by Union WAGE, the Union Women's Alliance to Gain Equality, published between 1974 and 1981.



"You Can't Scare Me..." features biographies of 10 union activists, from the famous (Dolores Huerta or Ethel Rosenberg) to the lesser-known grassroots activists who fanned the flames of discontent all their working lives. (56 pp.) **Labor Heroines: Ten Women Who Led the Struggle** offers brief sketches of ten pioneers, from Sarah Bagley (who organized textile workers in the 1840s to fight for shorter hours) to IWW organizer Elizabeth Gurley Flynn. (32 pp.) **Working Women and their Organizations: 150 Years of Struggle.** Union WAGE co-founder Jean Maddox offers an overview of working women's struggles from the 1830s through the 1970s, ending with a critical analysis of the roles of both the mainstream women's movement and the AFL-CIO. (35 pp.) **Jean Maddox: The Fight for Rank and File Democracy.** Published shortly after Maddox's death from cancer, this pamphlet includes a biographical sketch documenting Maddox's history as a rank-and-file labor activist, brief appreciations by activists who worked with her, an account of a long struggle (in which Maddox was a key activist) for rank-and-file democracy, and an article by Maddox where she examines the ways in which international unions have used trusteeships to thwart democratic movements. (43 pp.)

$3.00 each / Get the set of 4 for $10


LOOK!

IMPORTANT NOTICE

Woods and Mill Workers Are On A
STRIKE AT MERRYVILLE
Against the use of the Black List

Stay Away From Merryville
Stay Away From Their Gunmen
Stay Away From Its Stockades
Stay Away From Its Peonage
Stay Away And Tell Others To
Stay Away And We Will Win

Any Assistance or Publicity Given the Strike Will Help Us Win

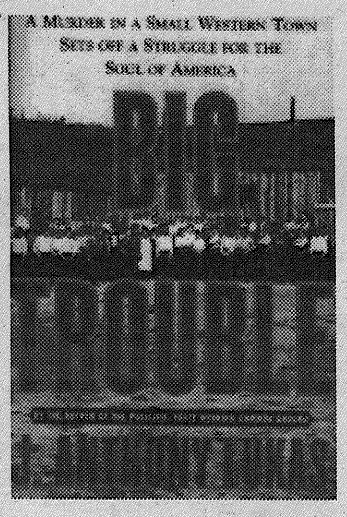
I. W. W. Strike Committee

Labor Struggles in the Deep South & Other Writings by Covington Hall. Edited by David Roediger

The greater part of this book is devoted to IWW organizer and poet Covington Hall's history of southern labor struggles, many of which he participated in or covered for the IWW press. Never before published, Hall's manuscript has been quoted in every serious history of southern labor. This is not just an important historical source, though, it's also a fascinating read. This book also includes several articles by Covington Hall, covering issues ranging from lynching to IWW strikes to worker education, and a few examples of his poetry. Historian David Roediger adds an appreciation of Hall's life and a discussion of the book's importance.

262 pages, $14.00

Big Trouble by J. Anthony Lukas



When former Idaho governor Frank Steunenberg, who spent his career placing the state government at the disposal of the mine bosses, was assassinated Dec. 30, 1905, Pinkerton detectives and state prosecutors quickly pinned the blame on three Western Federation of Miners officials. The case against them was so weak that prosecutors had the unionists kidnapped in the middle of the night and rushed to Idaho in order to avoid an extradition hearing. When Big Bill Haywood went on trial in the summer of 1907, the entire labor movement was on alert. Hundreds of thousands of workers marched in protest demonstrations, and the IWW threatened a general strike if the frame-up was carried through. In *Big Trouble*, Lukas examines every facet of the case, from the sensationalized press coverage to the prosecution's attempt to manufacture evidence and intimidate witnesses. Despite the lack of any substantive evidence, and plenty of evidence suggesting otherwise, Lukas concludes that the three were guilty but that a fair trial was impossible in the heated labor climate of the day. Still, this is a rich, often engaging narrative of one of *the* labor frame-ups of the 20th century, and seems sure to endure as the definitive history of the trial. *875 pages, Hardcover, published at $32.50.*

Available from the IWW Literature Department for just $15.00

IWW Literature

Little Red Songbook *36th Edition*
103 labor songs to fan the flames of discontent from around the world, with music. Includes songs by Joe Hill, Billy Bragg, Anne Feeney, Utah Phillips, and more. **$10.00**

One Big Union An introduction to the structure, methods and goals of the Industrial Workers of the World. **$2.00**

A New Union Vision by Arthur J. Miller
A discussion of the present-day need for democratic, revolutionary unions. **$2.00**

The General Strike by Ralph Chaplin
"Without our brain and muscle, not a single wheel can turn." Ralph Chaplin, IWW songwriter and organizer writes on one of the most powerful tools for justice that working people command: the complete shutdown of industries. **$2.00**

Labor History

Scientific Management in Action by Hugh G. J. Aitken A history of the origins of scientific management and the rebellion against it. The book focuses in on a walkout in 1911, which began when a worker in a Massachusetts foundry refused to work against a stopwatch. **$7.00**

The Great Bisbee Deportation by Rob E. Hanson Wobblies so worried the authorities of Bisbee, Arizona, that the state ran them out of town. This comprehensive account brings the events of the day alive. **$2.00**

Solidarity Forever by Stewart Bird, Dan Georgakis, and Deborah Shaffer Oral histories of IWW members. A follow-up to the film *The Wobblies*. **$10.00**

The Legacy of the Bunker Hill Mine by Arthur J. Miller Bunker Hill Mine's turbulent 100-year history is examined in this compelling first-hand account of nightmarish working conditions, environmental devastation, and theft of indigenous lands. **$2.00**

Strike! by Jeremy Brecher
A classic text – a history of American workers' struggle from a working-class viewpoint, arguing that class upsurges are based in everyday life and rank and file initiative. This new edition includes the UPS strike. **$22.00**

Rebel Voices: An IWW Anthology
Compiled and edited by Joyce L. Kornbluh
Culled from Wobbly periodicals from the movement's founding in 1905 to the present, *Rebel Voices* presents pamphlets, stories, songs, poems, courtroom testimony, skits, cartoons and illustrations that bring the story of the "minutemen of industrial unionism" to life in native accents. – *Detroit Labor News* **$24.00**

Organizing Resources

The Lexicon of Labor by R. Emmett Murray This book defines and describes over 500 key terms and has biographical sketches and historical insights. **$13.95**

No Justice, No Piece!: A Working Girl's Guide to Labor Organizing in the Sex Industry by the hell-raisin' hussies who organized the Exotic Dancers at San Francisco's Lusty Lady Theater. Tales of the working conditions at the peep show which inspired a successful SEIU drive, direct action strategies for dealing with wrongful firings, and easy-to-read explanations of the legal process. **$4.95**

IWW Organizing Manual
Build the IWW on the job. **$5.00**

Solidarity Unionism: Rebuilding the Labor Movement from Below by S. Lynd
Staughton Lynd discusses how small groups of workers have created new forms of democratic organization, and argues that building a revolutionary labor movement today means nurturing such experiments in the face of corporate power. A modest, but deeply optimistic, search for possibilities. **$9.00**

Cool Stuff

IWW Buttons
Fire Your Boss **$1**
Direct Action with Black Cat **$1**
IWW Globe with the motto "Labor is entitled to all it creates." **$1.50**

Baseball Caps Black IWW logo on red cap, or red logo on black cap. **$9.00**

Making Speech Free
A live concert by Utah Phillips. **Cd only $12**

Education, Organization, Emancipation T-Shirts
Red ink on white shirt, L & XL. **$12**

Order Form

Mail to: IWW Literature, P.O. Box 13476, Philadelphia, PA 19101

Name: _____

Address: _____

City/State/Zip Code: _____

QUANTITY	ITEM	PRICE

Sub-Total: _____

Shipping: US add 10%, Overseas add 18%: _____

Total Enclosed US Funds Only: _____

Direct Action Gets the Goods

join the Industrial Workers of the World

screw the suits

greed kills

never cross a picket line

fire your boss

Solidarity Forever!

Real Democracy! All policy decisions are made by referendum. The IWW has just one (modestly) paid officer, the General Secretary-Treasurer. The 7-member General Executive Board is elected annually by the entire membership. All officers may be recalled by referendum. IWW workplaces and branches make their own decisions about bargaining and strategy.

To Join mail this form with a check or money order for initiation and first month's dues to IWW, PO Box 13476, Philadelphia, PA 19101, USA, or contact your local delegate. **Dues:** Monthly income under $1,000: $6 per month; income $1,000-$2,000: $12 per month; over $2,000: $18 per month. Initiation Fee is the same as one month's dues. A low-income worker can join for as little as $12.00.

❑ I affirm that I am a worker, and that I am not an employer.
❑ I agree to abide by the IWW constitution and regulations.
❑ I will study its principles and make myself acquainted with its purposes.

Name:_____
Occupation:_____
Address:_____
City:_____
State/Province:_____
Zip:_____ Country:_____
Phone:_____ email:_____

Membership includes a subscription to the Industrial Worker

INDUSTRIAL WORKER
PO Box 13476
Philadelphia, PA 19101
ISSN 0019-8870

Periodicals Postage
PAID
Ypsilanti, MI
and additional
mailing offices

Address correction requested

Subscribe to the IW Today

Subscriptions are $15 per year (12 issues)

Enclosed: __ $15, 1 year $_____donation to the IW Sustaining Fund
__ $15, bundle of 5, 6 months (ask for special IWW member rates)

Name_____ Address_____

City_____ State/Prov_____ Post Code_____

Send Subscriptions, Renewals and Bundle Requests to:
Industrial Worker Distribution,PO Box 13476, Philadelphia, PA 19101



Pssssssst...!

I'm going to call in sick on May 1st.

Why? Because it is a chance for me to stand in solidarity with all of my Fellow Workers all over the World to celebrate our heritage as working people. It is a time to remember all those who gave their lives on the picket lines so that you and I could have a better future. After all, May Day is the real Labor Day...if you've got any sense.

I won't tell your boss,
if you don't tell mine...

EDUCATION ★ ORGANIZATION ★ EMANCIPATION

Industrial Worker

APRIL/MAY 2000 #1626, VOL 97 NO. 1 $1.00/75p For All Workers in All Industries



Does the International Monetary Fund & World Bank have the best interests of Workers in Mind?

DON'T BANK ON IT!!

Come to Washington, DC April 16 & 17 to

SHUT THEM DOWN!!

Seattle Non-Profit Workers Go IWW

by Jason Adams

The staff of the Tenants Union (TU) in Seattle, Washington recently organized a unanimously supported union through Public Interest Workers Industrial Union 650 of the IWW. On February 23, 2000 it was made official when Omar Barazza, President of the TU Board of Directors signed the union recognition document voluntarily, with unanimous support from the Board.

"After over 20 years of existence as an organization we're excited to finally have union representation here at the TU. I think it proves that we not only value the rights of tenants to stand together in union, but also the workers who organize them," said TU Hotline worker, Richard Jackman.

continued on page 8

Inside this Issue:

May Day—from Haymarket to Mumia
Rememberibg the diversity of labor history & struggle

Steelworkers & Global Coalitions
the "real" globalization!

Student Anti-Sweatshop Protests
students on the offensive

Plus: Left Side ▪ Wobbling the Works
Wilco! ▪ Nancy Ludd's Corner

0 74470 83350 5 04